TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Mild and sunny. Temp. 4-2 (39-36). Tomorrow —2 (37-34). Yesterday's temp. 8-7 (46-45). LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 4—1 (39-30). MADRID: Dry and sunny. Yesterday's temp. 8-6 (46-43). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 17-12 (63-54). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. [illegible] (50-45). Yesterday's temp. 13-7 (55-45).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... [illegible]
Belgium ..... 14 B Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 Lux Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dir.
Eire inc. tax ..... 5 P | Netherlands ..... 1 Flor.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 35 C
France ..... 1.50 Fr | Norway ..... 2.25 N Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 7 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 15 P. 25
Greece ..... 12 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ..... 1.25 S Fr.
Iran ..... 25 Rials | Turkey T.25
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.25
Israel ..... I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

Arab Talks Are Begun in Algeria

'Oil Weapon' Impact Hailed

By Eric Pace

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Spokesmen of Arab governments gathered here for the Arab summit conference which opened today spoke exultantly of the Arab "oil weapon's" impact on the outside world, but added a note of caution about its use.

Algeria's President Houari Boumediennne proudly told the assemblage of Arab chiefs of state that diminutions in the outflow of Arab oil had made "Europeans and Americans experience hardships in certain areas of their life," but the secretary-general of the Arab League, Mahmoud Riad, spoke more circumspectly of using it "in a judicious manner" to bring pressure in the Arabs' confrontation with Israel.

Mr. Riad's listeners included nine Arab presidents, four sheikhs and emirs, and one sultan, by unofficial count, in addition to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Yassir Arafat, who heads the Palestine Liberation Organization.

They were gathered in the velvet-lining great hall of the Palais des Nations conference center in this farm village, 15 miles west of Algiers.

The meeting opened after renewed behind-the-scenes wrangling over who should speak for the Palestinians, well-placed Arab informants reported, but Mr. Riad and Mr. Boumediennne, addressing the initial public session of the conference, made the customary Arab appeals for restoration of the Palestinians' rights.

Their stress on the oil weapon was a note not sounded in past top-level conferences, and they spoke in general terms without specifying further reductions in Arab oil exports.

Saudi Line Is Hard

King Faisal made no speech, but by some accounts, his aides have taken a hard line in preparatory talks here that touched on the oil weapon, advocating export cuts beyond those already agreed upon by the Arab oil-producing states. But Kuwaiti officials have been less militant, by some accounts, and President Habib Bourguiba, when he arrived in Algeria to attend the conference, observed that the oil weapon was a two-edged sword that could provoke hostility.

El Moujahid, a government-owned Algiers newspaper, cautioned in an editorial this morning that "it is necessary to study carefully the use of the oil weapon in a prudent and discerning manner; in particular a full distinction between friends and enemies is essential."

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat made no public comment, but one of his spokesmen, Tashin Basheer, said in an interview that between Egypt and Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations there existed "agreement that our [oil] policy be elastic enough for our needs—we will use it to respond positively to those who help to implement the United Nations resolution" concerning the Middle East, notably the one that calls for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab lands it now occupies.

Asked whether Arab nations could indeed cut the outflow further, Mr. Basheer said without elaborating: "We could rule out any precipitate actions; we want a sustained effort to tell the world in every possible way that we are not going to allow the Palestinian [refugees] to have a cold winter in their tents while the world and the Israelis bask in warmth."

Asked whether conversely the Arabs might ease their total boycott on oil exports to the United States, he said: "If the United States helps to implement the United Nations resolutions, then we'll be forthcoming. We can ease anything as soon as there is real progress."

Mr. Basheer did not elaborate.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press.

ARAB LEADERS—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) exchanges greetings with Syrian President Hafez Assad at the Arab summit conference near Algiers yesterday morning.

On Israel, Egypt Troop Disengagement

'Good' Truce Session Reported

KILOMETER 101 CAIRO-SUEZ ROAD, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Egyptian and Israeli negotiators today resumed talks on disengaging their armies and held a "good" round of negotiations, UN officials said.

"It was a good meeting," said Maj. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo of Finland, the commander of the UN Emergency Forces, after the 90-minute meeting at this desert checkpoint near Suez city.

He would not comment further. Neither would Egypt's Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy as he left by car for Cairo after shaking hands with the chief Israeli negotiator, Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, at the end of today's talks.

The two sides agreed to meet again on Wednesday at 11:00 a.m.

As the talks got under way, UN spokesman Rudolf Stadjuhar said that in addition to troop withdrawals Gen. Yariv and Gen. Gamasy planned to discuss the movement of supplies to Suez city and Cairo's Third Army, both of which are encircled by Israeli troops, and arrangements for a battlefield search for missing soldiers.

Although Gen. Siilasvuo termed the meeting today as "good," there was no indication whether the two sides had broken the deadlock.

Troop-Withdrawal Issue

The troop-withdrawal issue centers on the second point of the cease-fire consolidation agreement Gen. Yariv and Gen. Gamasy signed on Nov. 11.

It calls on them to negotiate a withdrawal to the positions held when the first truce went into effect on Oct. 22, but within the framework of general disengagement and separation of forces on the Suez front.

The other five points of the agreement, drafted by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, have been implemented.

Israeli press reports said the talks were deadlocked by Cairo's insistence that it retain a heavily armed presence on the east bank of the Suez Canal, instead of the lightly armed policing force suggested by Israel.

The Israeli newspaper Haaretz said it had learned that the Egyptian demands included keeping a force of 400 tanks on the east bank and a unilateral Israeli withdrawal in two stages back to the strategic Mitla and Gidi passes in the Sinai.

The newspaper Davar, which usually reflects the views of the Israeli government, said that the troop-withdrawal issue probably would have to be settled at the peace conference, which reportedly is projected to open on Dec. 18 at Geneva. Israel announced yesterday that it was willing in principle to accept a proposal by Mr. Kissinger to attend the conference. It said the cabinet would give the United States its final reply after it had received a formal invitation. Israeli officials have said in private, however, that substantive issues could not be dealt with until after the national elections on Dec. 31.

The conference reportedly will include Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Israel, the United States and the Soviet Union and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim as an observer.

The Israeli military command said a soldier was killed yesterday in an exchange of artillery and small-arms fire along the truce line near Ismailia.

Jordan Also Agrees

AMMAN, Nov. 26 (AP).—Jordan will agree to attend a Middle East peace conference on the lines laid out in Egyptian and Israeli statements, informed sources said here today. Officials could not confirm that Jordan had received a formal invitation.

After Malta Landing

Hijackers Reportedly Agree To Free Plane's Passengers

VALLETTA, Malta, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Arab hijackers today directed a Dutch jumbo jet to this Mediterranean island demanding that the Netherlands amend its pro-Israel policies, then agreed to release their 247 hostage passengers in exchange for two Arab diplomats, airport sources said.

Officials said airport personnel began refueling the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines Boeing-747 shortly after the arrival of Egyptian chargé d'affaires Mustafa Kamal, whom the hijackers requested as a hostage in exchange for the passengers.

Airport sources said two Egyptian diplomats—the other as yet unidentified — had tentatively agreed to the swap.

They said Mr. Kamal had taken charge of negotiations with the hijackers — believed to number three—inside the KLM plane on the cordoned-off runway of Malta's Luqa Airport.

A plane carrying an airline official, Sergio Orlandi, also arrived from Palermo, Sicily, to take part in the negotiations, the sources said.

The hijackers, identifying themselves as members of the "Liberation of Palestine" guerrilla group, took command of the tourist-packed jumbo jet one hour after take-off from Beirut last evening and forced it to fly first to Damascus.

After 90 minutes spent negotiating with Syrian officials, the plane flew to Nicosia, Cyprus, where the hijackers demanded the release of seven Palestinian guerrillas jailed there for staging a hand-grenade attack on the Israeli ambassador's residence earlier this year. After apparently fruitless negotiations there, it took off for Tripoli, Libya, landing there early this morning.

A KLM spokesman in Amsterdam said Libyan officials blocked the airport's runway with fire engines and refused to let the plane depart after hours of fruitless negotiations.

When the Arabs threatened to blow up the plane unless it was allowed to depart, the pilot, "started the engines and to everybody's astonishment turned the jumbo to a second runway far

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Prices of Stocks Plummet In New York and Europe

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slumped today amid mounting concern among investors that fuel supply shortages will have a serious impact on the economy. Similar worries affected stock exchanges in Europe, where all major markets registered declines.

On Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average, a widely followed indicator of the market, fell by 29.05 points, closing at 824.95 At one point it had been off more than 37. This decline brought the Dow's fall in the last month to more than 160 points.

The number of stocks in decline was 1,518, compared with only 149 stocks that gained in price. Turnover, meanwhile, was a heavy 19.83 million shares. Details Page 9.

Court Gets Subpoenaed Data

Miss Woods Admits Erasing Part of a Tape by Accident

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—President Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, testified today that she accidentally erased a portion of one of the Watergate-related tapes on Oct. 1, but that the President, when she told him about it, said: "That's no problem. That's not one of the subpoenaed tapes."

On Wednesday, the White House told District Judge John J. Sirica that an 18-minute segment of a subpoenaed tape containing a June 20, 1972, conversation between Mr. Nixon and the former White House chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman, was inaudible. Today, the White House explained that, at the time the incident occurred, it was not thought that the Haldeman conversation was among those subpoenaed by former Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Miss Woods said: "I pushed the red record button down—whether I stepped on the foot pedal or pushed the start button down I don't remember."

She told the court that she immediately told the President about the accident.

Later, a member of the prosecutor's staff said that the erased portion of the tapes covered all discussion of the Watergate affair during the Haldeman conversation.

During the recess for lunch, the White House turned over subpoenaed Watergate tapes and related documents to Judge Sirica. The judge had asked for custody of the tapes after being told of the inaudible 18-minute segment.

Along with the tapes, which arrived in a large gray metal box, the White House filed a 22-page analysis and index for the subpoenaed material, including a statement that for two of the tapes and portions of a third, "the conversation is subject to a claim of executive privilege in order to protect the confidentiality of advice given to the President," and, therefore, should be withheld from the grand jury.

Two of the tapes for which privilege is being claimed contain June 20, 1972, conversations between Mr. Nixon and his former chief aides, Mr. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, and a June 30 conversation involving the President, Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell. The June 20 tape contains the 18-minute inaudible segment.

During previous testimony on Nov. 8, Miss Woods had insisted that she could not have erased any of the tapes, saying that she used every possible precaution and never touched the "record" side of the machine.

Under questioning by Judge Sirica, she said that she had not mentioned the erasure because she thought it happened on a tape that was not subpoenaed.

As questioning began this morning, she was reminded of her constitutional rights to remain silent and to consult an attorney. Only one other witness, Mr. Haldeman, received a similar reminder during the hearings on the tapes, which began on Oct. 25 following the disclosure by the White House that two of the nine subpoenaed Watergate-related conversations did not exist on tape. That disclosure was followed by testimony that some of the tapes were of very poor quality and finally by the fact that a segment of another subpoenaed tape was inaudible.

During the morning session of the hearings, Miss Woods testified that she had not listened to the part of the tape that had been erased.

She said that when she began to transcribe the June 20 tape at Camp David, Md., on Sept. 23, she got a telephone call from the White House chief of staff, retired Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr., telling her not to type the Haldeman portion of the tape.

"I took the message from Gen. Haig," she said, "and I thought, thank heavens, I don't have to type the rest of it."

Miss Woods told the court that she transcribed that part of a tape containing a conversation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

First Overt Attack by White House

Jaworski Unit Cited in News Leaks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—The White House aimed pointed criticism today at the office of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, accusing it of what it called two recent news leaks.

This marked the first overt criticism by the White House of Mr. Jaworski's organization since he became its head after President Nixon named him to replace special prosecutor Archibald Cox, who was fired Oct. 20.

Most of the staff members of Mr. Cox's office have stayed on to work under Mr. Jaworski, a highly regarded Texas Democrat, in the broad investigation into Watergate and other political scandals. Mr. Jaworski has promised to press forward with his undertaking.

In the weeks leading up to his muster, Mr. Cox was the target of strong—although often privately stated—White House criticism for widening the scope of the investigations beyond the Watergate break-in itself. His discharge—and the consequent resignations of Attorney General Elliot P. Richardson and his deputy, William D. Ruckelshaus—precipitated an unprecedented crisis for President Nixon, with calls for impeachment or resignation pouring into Washington.

Leon Jaworski

Today, President Nixon undertook the latest moves of his proclaimed effort to counteract his Watergate credibility crisis. This morning, he told a convention of the Seafarers International Union here that despite Watergate's "troubled seas," he would "stay at the helm" and finish his tour of duty as President.

Full Disclosure

And late today, he met with a group of senators, including some Democrats, to discuss Watergate. Two weeks ago, he began a series of meetings with nearly 400 Republican legislators, a few Democrats, and, last week, with Republican governors, to promise "full disclosure" of the White House role in Watergate.

The White House criticism of Mr. Jaworski's office, voiced by deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren, focused on two published items. One was a report in the current Time magazine that the prosecutor's office is probing a contribution of $100,000 to the Nixon re-election campaign last year by the Seafarers union,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Generals Fired to Bar Countercoup

Greek Junta Acts to Weaken Rivals

ATHENS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The new Greek military regime today fired almost half of the army's top generals, apparently to prevent countermoves against the coup that installed the regime yesterday.

The dismissal of six lieutenant generals was announced in a decree by President Phaidon Gizikis after tanks and heavily armed troops were ordered back to their barracks from central Athens and Salonica at dawn.

Life in the two cities returned to normal today. A curfew was lifted and people went back to work.

The new government, apparently confident of its grip on the country, held its first cabinet meeting to shape its future policy.

It is expected that the premier, Adamandios Androutsopoulos, will shortly announce details of the government's promise "to restore peace and unity to the Greek people."

Papadopoulos Guarded

But before announcing any plans, the leaders of the coup were clearly determined to prevent any moves for a countercoup by supporters of deposed President George Papadopoulos, who has remained under armed guard at his villa since yesterday.

Although the military chiefs appointed Gen. Gizikis president, informed sources here said that the real power is in the hands of Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, commander of the tough and highly influential military police.

AP.

Gen. Phaidon Gizikis in Athens yesterday.

Gen. Ioannidis, regarded as an austere advocate of law and order, has avoided publicity, but he showed his powerful position yesterday at a private meeting with Greek publishers.

He warned them that, although army censorship had been lifted, they should be extremely careful not to contravene the press provisions of the martial law which remains in effect.

This means that newspapers cannot publish anything "likely to cause fear and anxiety among the population or undermine their confidence in the security of the state."

Gen. Ioannidis and other generals have made it clear that elections are out of the question until they are satisfied that there will be no disturbances and a workable party system can be established. Parliamentary rule was abolished in the 1967 "colonels' coup" masterminded by Mr. Papadopoulos.

To achieve this, the government will have to draw up a new constitution—a process likely to take considerable time.

The new leadership has described as unworkable the present constitution, which was drafted by Mr. Papadopoulos in 1968 and amended in a national referendum in July.

It gives the president the right to virtual one-man rule, with total control of the vital sectors of foreign policy, public order and defense.

It is thought that, with such a constitution in effect, the armed forces would be unable to persuade any leading civilian politicians to cooperate with them.

Mr. Papadopoulos's strong-man rule, which alienated the army and set off serious student riots here 10 days ago, precipitated the coup yesterday.

Conciliatory Move

The new government today took its first step toward conciliating civilian politicians by freeing two veteran party leaders—Panayotis Kanellopoulos and George Mavros.

The two had been placed under house arrest last week because they called for a "government of national unity" and the restoration of democracy.

Premier Androutsopoulos was expected to address the Greek people later tonight or tomorrow on policy decisions reached at today's cabinet session.

Observers believed that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Qadhafi Deserts Aides in Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi returned home today, deliberately leaving behind three senior aides who arrived late at the airport.

Col. Qadhafi, who spent 20 hours here in talks with Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff after visiting France, left for Tripoli aboard a Libyan Airlines Boeing-727.

Three Libyan officials, including the protocol chief, had arrived late, airport sources said.

They said Col. Qadhafi refused to let them embark and ordered the pilot to proceed. The three then stayed in the airport's VIP lounge, waiting for the next scheduled flight to Tripoli.

The Stress of Everyday Activity and the Risk of Sudden Death

'A Major Trigger for Many Serious Heart Rhythms Is the Brain . . .'

By Lawrence K. Altman

BOSTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Psychologists and cardiologists working with dogs at the Harvard School of Public Health have linked Pavlovian methods and American technology to unlock the secret of why so many people die unexpectedly.

Since ancient times, doctors have shared the folklore notion that sudden death can be provoked by psychological factors. But only now, as a result of research extending over the last decade, have doctors developed a suitable model technique to analyze how stresses may provoke sudden death.

Results so far show that psychological stresses can exert a profound effect on a heart that is electrically unstable due to damage resulting from a disease acquired during life, or to a defect present from birth in the nerve cells that conduct impulses to make the heart beat regularly.

The technique developed here is considered an important advance in medicine's stepped-up efforts toward reducing the toll from sudden death. Unexpected sudden death strikes people in the prime of life with such frequency as to make it a major public health problem throughout the world.

To underscore the point, Dr. Bernard Lown, who heads the Harvard research team, said that he had just returned from Moscow, where on behalf of the U.S. government he had reached preliminary agreement with the Russians to coordinate studies on sudden death in both countries.

Sudden deaths claim more than 400,000 American lives each year, mostly from heart attacks due to underlying arteriosclerotic heart disease.

However, in recent years as some American and European communities have started mobile coronary care units and trained firemen, police and others to resuscitate people on the streets, doctors have learned that sudden death often occurs in the absence of the customary heart attack. Instead, such deaths apparently result from a temporary instability and are poorly understood.

Yet when such electrically unstable hearts are resuscitated immediately, the victims can survive for many years. These dramatic recoveries have emphasized that "death" is due to an electrical accident and have encouraged cardiologists to find better ways to identify and treat patients at high risk of sudden death.

Dr. Lown, a research cardiologist who pioneered the treatments that have become part of standard coronary-care unit practice, also has pioneered against sudden death. Now, as his research interest extends to psychology and the physiology of the nervous system, his team's reports in Science, other medical journals and at professional meetings have stimulated "a flood of requests" for more information from scientists of widely diverse disciplines.

Their interest centers on the technique that lets Dr. Lown and his colleagues, Dr. Richard Verrier and Dr. Ramon Corbalon, study the brain's influence on the heart with a precision heretofore unavailable. By stressing the dog predictably by Pavlovian and other conditioning techniques and then using electronic apparatus to alter the heart's rhythm, the researchers can accurately record the cardiovascular responses.

Equipment such as defibrillators, pacemakers and monitors, which led to the development of coronary care units in the mid-1960s, taught doctors the critical importance of the stability of the heart's electrical system.

Using such products of biomedical engineering in coronary care units and in the experiments on dogs, the doctors have learned that a burst of just three or four irregular beats could precipitate an instantly fatal rhythm called ventricular fibrillation.

Ordinarily, a large electrical current is required to trigger ventricular fibrillation in a normal heart. But from their dog studies—in which they insert a device that electronically pulses the dog—the Harvard researchers learned that when they triggered three sequential pulses electronically, it led to a marked reduction in the current needed to produce ventricular fibrillation. Such electrical instability was found in dogs after heart attacks.

"It is becoming clearer that a major trigger for many serious and abnormal heart rhythms is not the heart but the brain and central nervous system," Dr. Lown said.

The Harvard researchers among others have found that stimulation of the mid-brain can provoke serious abnormal heart rhythms in an otherwise normal heart.

In humans, the stress of everyday activity affects patients with or without heart disease. In a recent study, Dr. Lown's team monitored patients over a 24-hour period and discovered that sleep was better than even the most potent cardiac drugs in controlling dangerous heartbeats in some patients.

Coupled with the results from these and other experiments, Dr. Lown said his group has developed exercise and other tests to identify and then treat with drugs those humans whose electrically unstable hearts make them most susceptible to the risks of sudden death.

In Paris for Pompidou Talks

Brandt Urges Unity in EEC To Deal With Energy Crisis

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany told President Georges Pompidou of France tonight that Western European countries must stick together and help each other face the oil crisis.

It was a clear reference to the Netherlands, which has been totally cut off by the Arab embargo. Germany, Belgium and Britain, which normally receive a substantial part of their petroleum products through the Dutch port of Rotterdam, have been directly affected.

France has taken the public position that its pro-Arab foreign policy can protect it from shortages. Prime Minister Pierre Messmer promised the nation on television last night that Frenchmen will be able to drive their cars during the Christmas holidays.

Weakened Community

Mr. Brandt warned that the European community as a whole, and each of its states, would be weakened if they allow one of their members to be penalized by the Arab states.

He spoke at a dinner given in his honor by Mr. Pompidou. The same theme came up in private conversations during the day between the two leaders and between various cabinet ministers of the two nations.

The German chancellor arrived today on a two-day visit to Paris, the third Franco-German summit this year. It is part of the regular series provided by the 10-year-old Franco-German Treaty. It was given special importance, however, as a preparation for the nine-nation European summit meeting in Copenhagen next month.

"Not all the member states of the community are currently affected [by the Arab oil embargo] in the same manner," Mr. Brandt said in his speech. "But let us not delude ourselves. In fact, we are all equally affected and none of us has the right to leave another alone with its troubles.

"If we accepted the weakening of one country, we would really be weakening the community itself and eventually each of its members. If we cannot hold together on this issue, we will accomplish nothing lasting in other fields."

Face of Solidarity

Both in his speech and through his spokesmen reporting on the summit talks, Mr. Brandt repeatedly stressed the need for quickening the pace of European solidarity in all fields, political, economic, financial and military.

He made a point, however, of mentioning "the dialogue with the United States," which he said was the only way to "make the partnership in the Atlantic alliance enduring."

France has not challenged the value of the alliance but has objected to the word "partnership" as a description of the European-American relation and has proposed that the Europeans work out armaments problems in the Western European Union, a group outside of NATO, and, therefore, without U.S. participation.

Both Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou stressed that Franco-German solidarity was the keystone of European unity.

Envoys Demand Action

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Two Arab oil ministers who conferred for 90 minutes tonight with French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said afterward that they expected West European countries to come out more strongly in favor of the Arab cause in order to secure an easing of the oil embargo.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Algerian Industry Minister Belaid Abdesalem saw Mr. Jobert at the start of a Western European tour to explain the Arab oil squeeze and general Arab policy in the confrontation with Israel.

Asked by reporters what the West European countries could do to ease the embargo, Mr. Yamani said: "Of course, we expect something more than just another declaration."

Diplomats here interpreted this as meaning that the Arab oil-producing countries wanted action from the West Europeans in order to pressure Israel into withdrawing from occupied territory.

Big-Power Fight Seen Benefitting W. Europe Unity

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP).—China announced today that "intensified superpower rivalry" between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Middle East is hastening West European unity.

China's official news agency said that the two superpowers' contention during the October Mideast war has aroused strong resentment among the West European countries, which were excluded by the United States and the Soviet Union in their Mideast rivalry.

The agency said that the resentment has brought "louder calls than ever for strengthening the political unity of the European community and accelerating the West European defense build-up so as to have a bigger say hereafter while dealing with the power politics of the superpowers."

Amnesty in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Tito has signed a decree on amnesty under which 91 convicts will be released and 426 will have their sentences shortened, it was announced here today.

Worth waiting for

Since all Patek Philippe watches are entirely finished by hand, in very small series, they can obviously not all be available in all cities at all times. Consequently the Patek Philippe of your choice may have to be specially ordered. In fact, you might prefer to choose it from our new brochure prior to visiting your Patek Philippe jeweller. If so, just send your visiting card to the address below, and you will receive our latest brochure and the name of your nearest official Patek Philippe agent. Should you then find that you have to wait a little for your Patek Philippe, please remember that Queen Victoria waited eleven months for hers. Some things in life are worth waiting for.

Want to know more about Patek Philippe? Write to Dept. HT, 41, rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

United Press International

WEST GERMANY—Shades of a different era and even a different continent could be seen in Dusseldorf Sunday, when some motorists took to their horses instead of their cars as the Sunday driving ban imposed by the government went into effect.

Greek Junta Acts to Weaken Rivals

(Continued from Page 1)

present cabinet, composed of political lightweights, was likely to be replaced soon by more representative political figures enjoying fuller public support.

This view was supported by the fact that the president has not filled several key cabinet posts—the portfolios of internal affairs, education and economic coordination and planning.

Athens newspapers, working without army censorship for the first time since the students' revolt, welcomed today the removal of Mr. Papadopoulos. The rightist daily Vradyni, which has long opposed military rule, portrayed the former strong man as a Tarzan who had got lost with his pet ape.

U.S. Disavows Any Role

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The United States today disclaimed involvement in the coup that toppled the regime of Mr. Papadopoulos and indicated that it would have normal relations with the new regime.

State Department spokesman George Vest said that the question of recognition would not arise under a new American policy of continuing relations with other countries regardless of changes in government.

"We have every intention to continue day-to-day working relations with this government," Mr. Vest reported.

He categorically denied an allegation by Greek leftists that Mr. Androutsopoulos, the new premier, had worked for the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Androutsopoulos was a lawyer in Chicago for 12 years.

Arab Summit Meeting Opens In Algiers, Hails 'Oil Weapon'

(Continued from Page 1)

in the interview, but his remarks dovetailed with private statements by delegates to the preparatory, ministerial-level talks held here that the Arabs wanted to use the oil weapon—that is to manipulate the oil outflow—to influence the course of the forthcoming Geneva peace talks. They said the Arabs were determined to avoid having the talks bog down and suffer long delays.

But the notes of relative prudence struck today reflect several considerations, Arab informants said. One was the prospect of damaging the economies of friendly nations. Another was the possibility of reprisals by Western countries.

On the militant side of the ledger, the conference is expected to lead to a boycott of Arab oil exports to the governments of Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa, whose white rule in Africa the Arabs deplore. And President Boumedienne, who is the conference chairman, said that the "hardships" caused by the Arab oil action would make Europeans and Americans "ask themselves questions about the real causes of this ordeal." And he added, bitterly, "They have cared little about the sufferings inflicted on the people of Palestine by trampling upon their freedom and dignity."

Yet not all the main leaders of the Arab world are here for the summit, as has been expected for days. King Hussein of Jordan, who has been feuding with Mr. Arafat for years, stayed away to forestall a confrontation and was represented by a cabinet minister.

King Hassan II of Morocco is not expected until tomorrow because he has chosen to travel to Algeria by boat, apparently as a security precaution.

In addition, Iraq and Libya are boycotting the talks.

10% Cut in Station Deliveries

Britain to Issue Gas Coupons In Case Rationing Is Necessary

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The British government will begin issuing coupons for rationing gasoline this week as a precautionary measure. However, unless the present situation deteriorates, the House of Commons was told today, there will be no rationing.

Peter Walker, secretary for trade and industry, making the announcement, said: "If peace comes to the Middle East and the attitude of the supplying nations is such that during December and January our deliveries improve upon what is currently anticipated, not only would there be no need for rationing but one could lift the reductions asked for at the present time."

The government has ordered fuel suppliers to cut deliveries to service stations by 10 percent and has called on motorists to give up Sunday pleasure motoring and drive at no more than 50 miles an hour to save gas. Yesterday, the first Sunday of the voluntary restriction, found traffic in most of the country one third lighter than on an average Sunday. Londoners seemed to pay less attention to the call for economy than others.

Mr. Walker was introducing legislation to control supplies of oil and electricity. The size of the gasoline ration was not announced. How many gallons each coupon issued at post offices will be worth will be decided only if rationing is begun.

The labor opposition generally approved of the precautionary measures but some members objected to the government's linking the oil shortage with a ban on overtime by coal miners in support of a demand for a pay increase. This has brought a decline in coal production although there are ample stocks if power stations have to switch from burning oil.

Azores Island Shaken

LISBON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—A medium-strength earthquake jolted the island of Pico in the Portuguese Azores today, three days after a strong tremor wrecked most of the island's homes. No injuries were reported.

3 Killed in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed here Saturday when a band of leftist guerrillas on the hunt for weapons robbed a gun shop, witnesses said.

Plan Accepted By Hijackers

(Continued from Page 1)

too short for take-off and at the end managed to lift the plane," the spokesman said.

KLM officials in Amsterdam said the hijackers demanded that KLM airlines cease transporting arms to Israel, that the Dutch government change its "pro-Israel stance" drastically and that the Netherlands no longer render mediation or aid to the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

A Dutch government communiqué replied:

"The Dutch government pledges it will not allow the opening of offices or camps for Soviet Jews going to Israel. It also pledges to ban transportation of weapons or volunteers to Israel.

"The Dutch government realizes that the safety of its aircraft depends totally on what the commandos wish to do with it. The plane is at their absolute disposal at any time at any place.

"Since the government of the Netherlands has given this promise, it expects release of the passengers and crew."

Five Finance Ministers End Talks; No Decisions Reached

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt said today that the secret weekend meeting of finance ministers from the world's five leading non-Communist industrial countries was valuable but resulted in no official decisions.

Mr. Schmidt said that the secrecy surrounding the two-day meeting at the Chateau d'Artigny in central France was aimed at "not embarrassing the other parties of the Group of Twenty [a group of the leading 20 non-Communist industrial countries] who were not present."

Mr. Schmidt, Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Japanese Deputy Finance Minister Jeichi Inamura gathered Saturday for the meeting that ended this morning.

Reform of System

The participants said that the energy crisis and inflation were discussed, but Mr. Schmidt said that the overriding subject was reform of the international monetary system.

Mr. Schmidt made the comments after meeting for an hour with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the Finance Ministry this afternoon.

"The whole affair was viewed as of great value by those concerned," Mr. Schmidt said. "It was a very useful exchange of views and intentions."

Asked what decisions were made, he declined to answer, but when pressed, he said, "It is not an official group and no official decisions were made."

The West German minister said that such secrecy had been exercised before in meetings of the five but that he thought it might now prove better to "do the opposite," apparently because of the speculation and interest which the secret parley aroused.

Set Up in Nairobi

Both he and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the meeting was set up this fall at the Nairobi meeting of finance ministers of the Group of Twenty.

Mr. Schmidt said that it was necessary for the countries whose economies and monetary affairs "matter the most" to get together from time to time.

"The meeting was convened for the purpose of exchanging more detailed information and viewing monetary reforms," Mr. Schmidt said.

His meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing this afternoon was part of the Franco-German consultations taking place in connection with Chancellor Willy Brandt's visit to Paris, he added.

In Rome, the Italian government today formally lodged a protest with France, Germany and Britain for having been left out of the finance ministers' meeting.

Israel Says Japan Yields Neutrality To Arab Threats

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Israel said today that Japan had sacrificed its neutrality in the Middle East dispute and knuckled under to Arab economic pressure.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the government reacted "with deep concern" to a Japanese government announcement last week calling for immediate Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and "recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

"We had not anticipated Japan's coming to terms with threats," the Foreign Ministry said, "for that can only invite further pressures."

The Israeli statement added that "the rights of the Palestinian people," as interpreted by many Arab governments, means the elimination of Israel."

Kosygin Gives View in Economic Report

Russia Confident on Its Fuel Suppl

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin has reported that the Soviet Union is in an "incomparably more favorable" position for energy supplies than Western countries, but that the situation here is nevertheless "still tense."

"That is why it is necessary to do everything possible to economize in fuels and electrical energy and to find new fuel-energy resources," he said in making the Soviet leadership's first high-level public acknowledgement of energy difficulties.

"These are problems not only of today but of tomorrow, which should be taken care of every day, consistently and with consideration of prospects for economic growth," Mr. Kosygin said in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk last week.

The speech was reported only in the Minsk newspaper's Nov. 17 issue, which has just reached Moscow.

His address also gave the leadership's first broad review of the Soviet economy in 1973 and a projection of the 1974 economic plan that will return to the original concept of the current five-year plan—a concept envisioning a faster growth rate for the consumer sector than for heavy industry.

Historic First

Mr. Kosygin said that the bumper grain harvest this year had meant that for the first time in Soviet history the farm sector, the traditional problem child of the nation's economy, had turned in a larger rate of growth than the industrial sector.

"That is why the plan for 1974 foresees higher rates of growth of production of consumer goods than production of means of production [heavy industry]," he said. "The successes of agriculture enable us to foresee, next year, higher rates of development of light industry and the foodstuff industry than in the first three years of the current five-year period [1971-75]."

It was the consumer-sector budget that took the sharpest cuts last year after the disastrous 1972 harvest forced the Soviet leadership to scale down the 1973 plan and revise priorities in favor of heavy industry.

Despite Mr. Kosygin's hopeful tone, the figures he gave for the draft 1974 plan—which must still be approved formally by the Communist party's Central Committee in early December—indicated that the targets for next year will still be scaled down from the original levels projected in 1971 when the overall plan was approved.

Outlooks for 1974

The premier said that in 1974, industry would grow about 6.9 percent, agriculture 6.8 percent and national income by 20.3 billion rubles, or about 6.4 percent. The original plan targets were for industry to rise by 10.7 percent and national income by 8.1 percent.

Preliminary results for 1973, based on 10-month figures and estimates for November and December, pointed to an overall growth rate of 7.4 percent or better for this year, Mr. Kosygin said.

That is somewhat below the originally planned growth rate of 7.8 percent but comfortably above the level of 6 percent adopted a year ago in the scaled-down version of the 1973 plan. It also represents a substantial rebound from the poor 1972 economic showing of 4 percent growth.

The most dramatic figure, he reported, was an expected growth rate this year of 9.1 percent in the farm sector—roughly twice as great as in recent years.

In discussing energy, Premier Kosygin reported some shortfalls in production of oil and natural gas, although coal output surged ahead of planned targets. Much the same pattern holds for the draft plan targets for 1974—oil and gas running a bit behind original targets set in 1971, and coal running ahead.

Mr. Kosygin's estimate of oil production for this year was 428 million tons, just a shade off the original five-year plan target for 1973. And for natural gas, it was 236 billion cubic meters, somewhat below the target of 250 billion cubic meters. Coal output this year, however, is expected to hit 668 million metric tons, Mr. Kosygin said, exceeding the target of 651.5 million.

Most important, the Soviet premier was quoted as saying the Soviet Union is "self-supporting in oil," whereas the United States and countries of Western Europe have a "sharp problem" in maintaining adequate fuel supplies.

Czech Power-Use Cut

PRAGUE, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Czech government has ordered all ministries to cut d electricity and gas consump this winter because of expe shortages, Fuel and Power M ister Jaromir Matusek repo today.

He said in an interview in Communist party newspa Rude Pravo, that the shor was not due to lack of fuel because there were too few p stations. A lack of rain had hit hydro-power output, he

Opposition Gets Aid in Candidacy Of Israel General

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The Labor government voted with the opposition today on legislation that would allow an army general, critical of official war policy, to keep his command while running for a seat in the Knesset.

The so-called Sharon amendment, permitting mobilized reservists to make bids for parliament, was referred to committee by a vote of 34-3. The bill will come up for a vote in about two weeks.

The amendment was named after Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, who was ordered disciplined by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan earlier this month for unauthorized newspaper interviews that criticized the general staff's strategy on the Egyptian front in the October war.

Gen. Sharon, who was formerly chief of the army's southern command, retired during the summer and became a front-running member of the Likud opposition party.

Miss Woods Admits Erasing Part of a Tape by Acciden

(Continued from Page 1)

between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ehrlichman in the Executive Office Building office, and also a portion when Mr. Haldeman entered the room and all three men were speaking. She testified that she listened to the tape only long enough to be certain that Mr. Ehrlichman had left the room.

It was during the ensuing conversation between the President and Mr. Haldeman that the 18-minute hum occurred.

Miss Woods, who has been President Nixon's personal secretary for 23 years, said: "When I testified in court on Nov. 8, I was still under the impression that the Haldeman portion of the conversation was not subpoenaed."

But before questioning could progress to how a portion of the June 20 tape could be inaudible, White House Attorney Leonard Garment asked for a bench conference and sh afterward Judge Sirica rec the hearing for lunch.

The tape from which the ment is inaudible was made three days after the Wate break-in. In subpoenaing tape, former Watergate pro tor Archibald Cox said the June 20, 1972, Mr. Haldeman Ehrlichman, Mr. Mitchell, fo White House counsel John Dean 3d and acting Att General Richard G. Kleind met in the White House fi first opportunity for a full discussion of how to handl Watergate incident and there, Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman went to see President. Mr. Cox said the tapes and memos of those ings "should show the exte the knowledge of the illegal tivity by the participants a effort to conceal the truth."

Last week, Judge Sirica a a panel of experts to che the authenticity of the Presumably, the tapes w turned over to them for an but there was no indicatio when. Judge Sirica did say he would not listen to the immediately.

In the analysis that a panied the tapes, the W House said that the June 20, Haldeman conversation is inaudible by an 18-minute caused by "the depression record button during the pa of rehearing the tape, pa while the recorder was in proximity of an electric writer and a high-intensity l

In its filing with the cou White House said that orig the erasure was believed "inconsequential because it not thought that the Hald conversation had been su ned."

"The delay in discovering the incident affected a post the tape containing a subpo conversation was due to the biguity of the language in subpoena," the White Hou the court.

Along with the tapes, the House said that it was pro handwritten memoranda by Ehrlichman and Mr. Hald and dictated recollections President.

In addition, four pages of written notes made by the identi, and three unsubpo recordings supporting House contentions that two poenaed conversations were reco ded were turned over t court.

During the afternoon se Miss Woods was questioned ly by both the special prose and by Judge Sirica.

Distraction Claimed

She said that she must hav the record button when she distracted by the telephone.

Asked how long she was tracted, the President's sec said: "I thought it was four six minutes."

She said she did not thi was 16 minutes, "but it must been."

"I practically panicked," Woods told the court. "I pu the return and listened an I heard was noise."

She said that she told President about the accident minutes later and that's he told me that it was no portant because it was not a poenaed tape."

Under questioning by Jud rica as to why she did not tion the erasure during he vious testimony, she said: "I my first time ever in a c room. All I can say is dreadfully sorry. I thoug were talking about subpo tapes."

Leaks Laid To Jaworski

(Continued from Page 1)

whose meeting the President addressed today.

The other item Mr. Warren cited was a column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak reporting that presidential lawyers had vainly sought to get Mr. Jaworski to agree to delay disclosure that an 18-minute portion of a tape of a June 20, 1972, conversation between Mr. Nixon and his former aide H. R. Haldeman was obliterated.

The revelation on Nov. 21 of the latest instance of a missing tape occurred only a day after Mr. Nixon had assured the GOP governors that he was not aware of any more "bombs" in the chain of Watergate incidents troubling the White House.

Federal Judge John J. Sirica today began a hearing into why that 18-minute segment was wiped out of the longer tape.

At Mr. Warren's meeting with newsmen, a reporter reminded the spokesman that the White House had accused Mr. Cox of a breach of ethics after he had acknowledged that he, unintentionally, was the probable source of a published report linking the President with administration handling of an anti-trust case against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

He asked Mr. Warren whether the White House considered that Mr. Jaworski also had violated ethics.

The spokesman said that he would not charge that because the White House has no evidence that Mr. Jaworski was personally responsible for the two alleged leaks.

Saying that he was speaking after years of experience as a reporter and editor before joining the White House staff, Mr. Warren said he found "staggering" the obvious coincidence between the Time report of a Seafarers union contribution at the very time its annual convention here was to be addressed by the President. (The White House, however, did not announce that Mr. Nixon would address the union until last night, after the magazine was distributed.)

The President believes that investigations should be handled thoroughly and professionally and "developed in the proper forum," Mr. Warren said.

A reporter asked if that meant that the White House has turned over to the prosecutor the documents he sought more than two weeks ago. But Mr. Warren replied by saying that conversations between White House lawyers and the prosecutors were private and he could not discuss them.

Reporters questioned Mr. Warren closely about why the President had failed to mention to the Republican governors last Tuesday the 18-minute gap in the Haldeman tape, although they had asked him if there were going to be any more "bombshells" on Watergate.

Mr. Warren said the President was thinking of bombshells in personal terms, such as previous allegations concerning his finances and those of his daughter, Tricia Cox. Moreover, he said, there was a question in the President's mind whether the tape was among those subpoenaed by the grand jury and the federal prosecutors.

Mr. Warren acknowledged that at the time he met with the governors and earlier, on Nov. 17, when he answered editors' questions in a televised news conference, Mr. Nixon had been told there was a difficulty with that June 20, 1972, tape and an investigation was under way about it.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Snow
ANKARA	—	—	Unavail
ATHENS	20	68	Fair
BEIRUT	18	64	Fair
BELGRADE	1	34	Snow
BERLIN	2	36	Fair
BRUSSELS	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST	2	36	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavail
CASABLANCA	20	68	Fair
COPENHAGEN	−2	28	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair
DUBLIN	2	36	Fair
EDINBURGH	1	34	Fair
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	Snow
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	2	36	Fair
MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
MILAN	13	55	Fair
MONTREAL	−3	27	Cloudy
MOSCOW	−5	23	Snow
MUNICH	0	32	Snow
NEW YORK	13	55	Fair
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	−5	23	Snow
PARIS	4	39	Fair
PRAGUE	0	32	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	−6	21	Cloudy
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavail
TEL AVIV	21	70	Fair
TUNIS	21	70	Fair
VENICE	5	41	Cloudy
VIENNA	4	39	Cloudy
WARSAW	0	32	Snow
WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
ZURICH	0	32	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Cas. 46 1900 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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nsfield Calls Them Inadequate

eaction Generally Skeptical Energy-Saving Measures

ASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP). Senate majority leader, Mansfield of Montana, said that the energy-saving ures announced last night by ident Nixon were "a small forward" but inadequate.

told newsmen that gasoline ing should be put into ef- as quickly as possible and Mr. Nixon has the authority it.

ear a recession if we don't the steps we must," Sen. field said, adding that he es increased inflation and ployment climbing to 8 per- as a result of the energy isis.

re is no question but that Arabs have us over a bar- he said, and admitted that es not know "of any wea- re have that could be used interact" their oil embargo.

Nixon asked for voluntary of gas stations on Sun- and said that he wants ation to set mandatory limits of 50 miles an hour ars and 55 miles an hour for and trucks. He also ga' he sign legislation cutting heat-

ing oil by 15 percent to consumers, 10 percent to industry and 25 percent to commercial businesses.

Given a Fair Chance

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said that he thinks gasoline rationing will come eventually. But the program announced by Mr. Nixon last night "ought to be given a fair chance to work," he said.

"If it is clear that the American people are unwilling to make sacrifices for the benefit of all, then we'll have to come to rationing," he declared.

During the weekend, House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., charged President Nixon with trying to deceive Americans about the real causes and severity of the energy crisis.

Rep. Albert also asserted that the President has failed to take steps "to avert a major recession."

In a statement issued Saturday, Rep. Albert accused Mr. Nixon of taking energy-conserving actions that "are more cosmetic than meaningful" and for trying to blame Congress for problems.

He argued that Congress was working on energy problems well ahead of the administration.

Congress must choose "between cooperating with an administration which is intent on deceiving the American people with regard to both the severity and the causes of our energy shortages and being honest with the people by telling them that we are living on borrowed time, on our reserves, and that far more stringent allocation, rationing and conservation measures are our only hope of riding out the difficult winter just ahead and the difficult years which will follow," Rep. Albert said.

"In my judgment, we stand a better than even chance of experiencing an actual decline in production next year, accompanied by widespread unemployment among our people, perhaps even reaching above 8 percent," Rep. Albert said.

Risk of War

Oil company executives also forecast a rise in unemployment to 8 percent unless the Arab oil embargo is ended. One executive said that he sees a risk of war between the big powers unless a Mideast peace settlement is reached within a year.

John Swearingen, board chairman of the Standard Oil Co., of Indiana, said that, if the Arab oil embargo persists, the nation will experience fuel shortages of about 20 percent, creating unemployment rates as high as 8 percent.

Stewart Cort, board chairman of Bethlehem Steel, and John Harper of Alcoa Aluminum Co. agreed that unemployment rates may reach 8 percent if the Arab oil embargo continues and if industries have to cut back their production.

The three industry leaders appeared on a television interview program.

Mr. Swearingen said that he is optimistic that there will be "some sort of a political accommodation in the Middle East within 12 months."

"If there's not," he said, "the situation over there is going to be so tense and so tight we're going to be on the verge of a real conflagration which would involve the major powers as well as the minor ones that are already in the Middle East."

Skeptical of Effects

Meanwhile, service station owners reacting to President Nixon's energy message said that they will, for the most part, voluntarily close on Sundays. But many of them are either skeptical of the effects Sunday closings will have or upset because they say their income will be cut.

"A Sunday sales halt probably will effect some fuel savings, but will kill off marginal gas stations," said Walter F. Stein of Columbus, the Ohio representative to the National Congress of Petroleum Dealers.

"It won't change lifa very much for most drivers—you can go a long way on a tank of gas," he said. "The average gas dealer is suffering from allocations reduced by gas companies, but the federal ceiling on prices keeps him from recouping his loss."

ide Opposes ixon Plan on Speed Limits

ASHINGTON, Nov. 26).—At least one of President Nixon's cabinet members grees with one of his solu- gs to the fuel shortage, the posal to allow trucks to go er than cars on the na- s highways.

m personally very much posed to a two-tier speed on the highway," Interior etary Rogers C. B. Morton last week at a breakfast ing for 10 newsmen. "I ck that if you've got one of vehicles going 60 or 70 another set going 55 or would be catastrophic.

rom a safety and psy- ological point of view," Mr. on went on, "I can see a k going by at 60 miles an and passing my wife have her say, 'Well, look that son of a bitch, I'm g to follow him 'cause he's going to get arrested.'"

% in U.S. Poll pecting Proof on Broke Law

SHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI). Harris poll released today that 44 percent of the ican people believe that the Watergate investigation ompleted, President Nixon be found to have violated aw.

poll also reported that 46 nt of 1,459 persons question- ov. 12-15 said they did not e that Mr. Nixon was a of high integrity, while 39 nt said that he was.

polling organization, head- Louis Harris, said that the es showed a sharp decline in e respect for the President. d that 14 months ago, when viewees were asked if they red Mr. Nixon was "a man igh integrity," 76 percent that he was while 13 percent that he was not.

uard Offers Air Fare Part of Ticket

W YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Cunard shipping line today unced that Queen Elizabeth-2 ngers who book passage one- across the Atlantic in 1974 ly the other way free or at fare.

uard will pay for one-way ny air tickets on British ays for first-class Queen beth-2 passengers paying or more for transatlantic ngs. The company will pay the economy fare for each st-class passenger paying or more.

Keystone.

ANTI-POLLUTION OIL SAVER—A suction device that works something like a vacuum cleaner is demonstrated in San Francisco Bay. It has a double function: To clean the over-polluted water, and to recover the oil from the oil slicks, and then recycle it for use in helping to alleviate the country's burgeoning energy crisis.

He and Shultz Differ on Foreign Sources

Nixon Sees 'Temporary Problem' on Fuel

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP).—President Nixon, seeming to exude confidence as he laced his talk with wisecracks, assured the Seafarers International Union, today that the shortage of gasoline and other fuel supplies is "a temporary problem" that probably will end within a year.

Mr. Nixon said that no one will suffer from driving slower or keeping his home cooler. The end result of the fuel problem, he said, will be that the United States becomes completely free of dependence on foreign nations for energy materials and that "nobody can cut America's lifeline."

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz said, meanwhile, that such independence is desirable because the United States should assume that Arab oil deliveries are not going to be resumed. He told newsmen in his office: "If we don't take a lesson from the crisis... then we're just crazy."

Important areas of the economy can be insulated from the energy shortage, Mr. Shultz said. He added that the estimate by others that unemployment could rise to 8 percent because of the crisis "doesn't sound right to me" and the stock market "seems to have gone wild on the subject."

Mr. Nixon's speech, designed to drum up public support for the energy-saving measures he announced yesterday, was delivered before one of the trade union forums most friendly to him.

Endorsement Repeated

Seafarers International president Paul Hall introduced Mr. Nixon by reading from a 1972 STU endorsement which praised him for supporting the merchant marine and concluded: "We in the maritime industry here find—on the basis of performance—that we can believe in Richard Nixon." Mr. Hall said that he still stood by the statement.

Mr. Nixon showed his good mood by joking about his declaration of a 50-mile-an-hour speed limit. The President said that he has not driven a car since taking office because "the Secret Service doesn't trust my driving."

He said that the slower driving will simply mean that it takes "a little longer to get to work, a little longer to get to the ball game, a little longer to get to church, maybe a little longer to make the trip to see your mother-in-law; maybe . . . you wouldn't mind taking a little longer."

Mr. Nixon assured the union delegates that the United States was not going to return to the World War II rationing days of "not enough gasoline, not enough meat, not enough of this, that and the other thing."

'Temporary Problem'

"We have a temporary problem, a problem that is going to exist for this year, perhaps somewhat longer—we trust no much longer, depending upon what happens in the international scene—and, therefore, we have got to deal with that problem," the President said.

Mr. Nixon spoke again of making the United States self-sufficient in energy by 1980.

But he celebrated this nation's heavy energy use, saying: "There are only 7 percent of the people of the world living in the United States, and we use 30 percent of all the energy. That isn't bad: that is good. That means we are the richest, strongest people in the world, and that we have the highest standard of living in the world. That is why we need so much energy, and may it always be that way."

Symington Recovers After Gland Surgery

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., underwent surgery today for removal of a growth on his prostate gland. His office reported "everything went fine and he's OK."

An aide said the growth "was not malignant or anything like that" and that the senator, 72, was in good spirits.

Watergate Panel Chairman To Recommend Suspension

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee said today that their investigation has bogged down and they will recommend that further public hearings be postponed indefinitely.

The recommendation from Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., committee chairman and vice-chairman Howard H. Baker jr., R., Tenn., will be reviewed at a committee executive session tomorrow morning where stiff opposition is expected.

In a statement issued by the office of counsel Samuel Dash, the committee said that documents have not been forthcoming from the White House and that certain key witnesses have been uncooperative.

The statement said, however, that the probe is not considered closed because a number of matters are still under investigation, including allegations of illegalities in large contributions made to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign by the nation's dairy industry.

"A number of matters are pending and it is felt that the final phase of the committee's investigation is the most important phase and a thorough probe is called for," Mr. Dash's statement said.

The committee has been in recess since before last week's Thanksgiving holiday.

Bars $8-10 Billion for Defense of Sites

House Panel Drops Missile Shield

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The House Appropriations Committee today dropped as unwarranted the $3 billion to $10 billion requested for a defense system for Minuteman missile sites from the $74.5-billion Defense Appropriations Bill.

The system was designed to fire short-range missiles at incoming enemy rockets to protect individual Minuteman positions.

The committee also cut $240 million off the Trident submarine program to slow construction of the second, third and fourth submarines.

The committee bill also would scrap the controversial Sanguine project, an underground antenna designed for communicating with U.S. submarines around the world. Opponents in the Wisconsin area where it was tested said it made telephones ring and disrupted television reception.

The $74.5-billion defense appropriation is $2.8 billion below the Pentagon's request, including a $195-billion cut in procurement and development.

The committee said development of the Minuteman defense in addition to the $5-billion Safeguard anti-missile system "is not warranted" and should proceed no further.

Under the U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreement, the Minuteman defense could be logically deployed only around Washington, D.C., the committee said. But Congress has not decided to approve a Washington defense and the committee said the site defense would be inappropriate if it did because it would be too close to the city.

The committee also indicated strong doubts as to whether an all-volunteer military effort will work.

"Evidence to date," it said, "is that the all-volunteer approach is not working well and may finally result in the military services having to greatly decrease either the size or the overall quality of the force."

To put a limit on lowering standards to get more volunteers, the bill requires each service to have at least 55 percent high school graduates and at least 82 percent in the top three or four mental categories.

The committee praised the Navy program for honorably discharging 5,200 poor performers and sailors with disciplinary problems following racial incidents on at least two aircraft carriers last year. It urged all the services to discharge other such men by the end of next June.

Edinburgh Storm Kills 2

EDINBURGH, Nov. 26 (AP).—A 70-mile-an-hour wind whipped through Edinburgh Saturday, killing two men and leaving a trail of damage across Scotland's capital city.

Senate Unit Finds No 'Impediment' To Bar Rep. Ford

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The Senate Rules Committee said today that it "found no bar or impediment" to disqualify Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., from becoming vice-president.

A member of the committee, Sen. James B. Allen, D., Ala., chided his colleagues for making a lukewarm assessment of Rep. Ford. He called the House Republican leader "a man of honor and high principle, a man of ability and dedication, a man of noble purpose and unimpeachable integrity."

Debate on the nomination was to open later today. Senate confirmation by an overwhelming vote was expected tomorrow.

Rep. Ford, 60, a member of the House for 25 years, testified today before the House Judiciary Committee, which also is expected to endorse the nomination.

Rep. Ford must be approved by both the House and Senate before he can succeed Spiro T. Agnew as vice-president.

U.S. Firm, Egypt Negotiating on Suez Pipeline

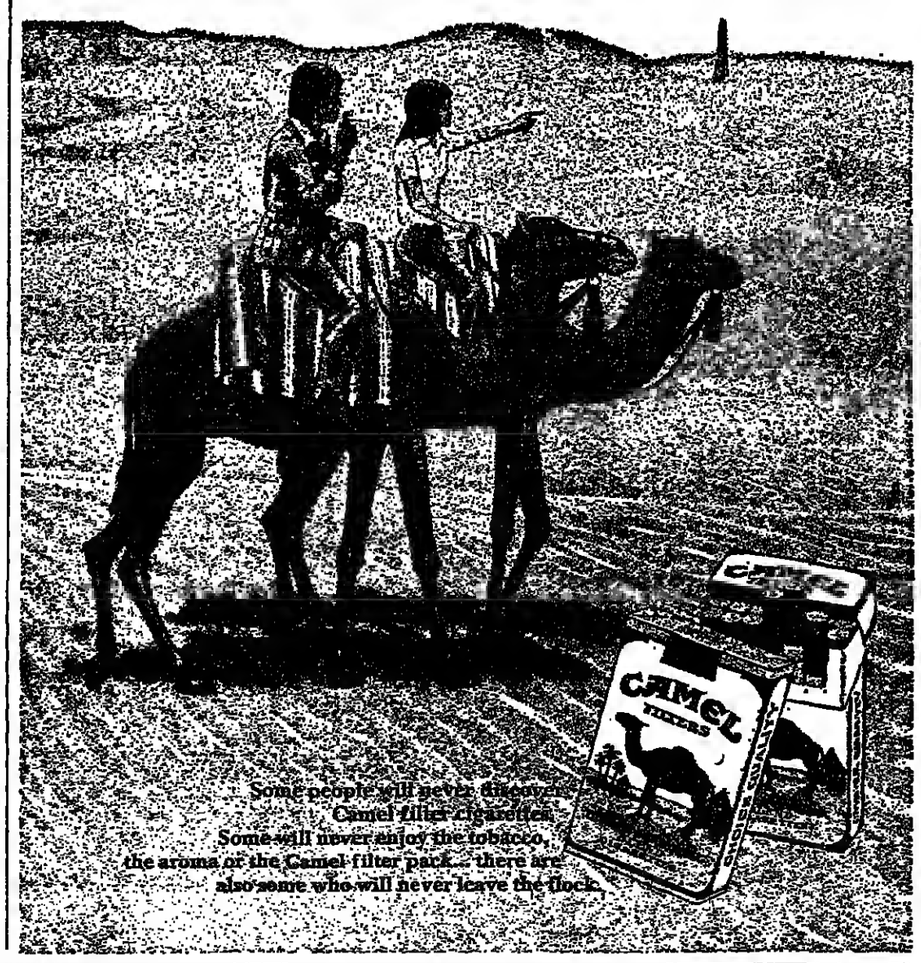
BEIRUT, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Negotiations between Egypt and an American financial and engineering group for construction of a Suez-Mediterranean oil pipeline are proceeding in Cairo without delay, according to sources involved in the talks.

The sources said there have been no indications from Egyptian oil company officials negotiating the detailed contracts for the $400-million pipeline of any desire for a new feasibility study for the project, as was reported in Paris last week.

"The Egyptians have indicated that they want to go ahead with the job as fast as possible," said Matthew Steckel, a member of the negotiating team for Kidder, Peabody, the New York investment bank that is organizing the financing.

Egypt announced the day before the outbreak of the Middle East war on Oct. 6 that a contract for construction of the big pipeline had been awarded to Bechtel Engineering of San Francisco.

Break away with Camel filter



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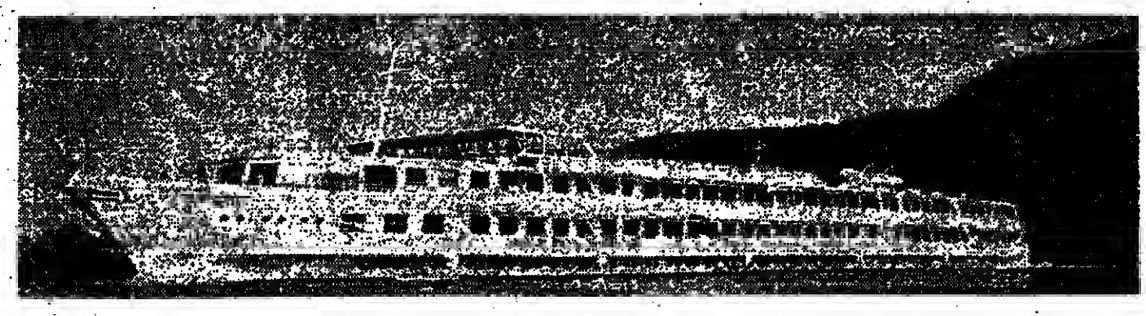

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Obituaries

Film Actor Laurence Harvey, 45

LONDON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Laurence Harvey, 45, the actor, died at his home here last night. The Lithuanian-born film star had been under treatment for cancer for the last year and a half. During his illness, Mr. Harvey had been cared for by his third wife, Paulene Stone.

With his clipped speech, cool smile and cigarette dangling impudently from his lips, Mr. Harvey established himself as the perfect pinstriped cad. He could project such utter boredom that willowy debutantes would shrivel in his presence. He could also exude such charm that the same young ladies would gladly lend him their hearts, which were usually returned utterly broken.

He had already appeared in about 30 European films when he found his niche as an actor, and stardom, too, in "Room at the Top," which brought him to the attention of American audiences in 1958. His performance as a surly, self-serving chap who dumped his mistress, Simone Signoret, to marry the boss's daughter and ride off into the sunset in a Rolls-Royce limousine won him an Academy Award nomination.

In "Butterfield 8," he played a millionaire with a 10-room Fifth Avenue apartment and "caves all over town," whose behavior toward his mistress, Elizabeth Taylor, was absolutely beastly. In fact, he drove her to suicide. Again, in "Darling," amid the flow of brandy and brittle dialogue, Mr. Harvey portrayed a fancy advertising man whose cynicism drove his mistress, Julie Christie, to distraction.

Same Off Stage

The image Mr. Harvey carefully fostered for himself off-screen was not far removed from some of the roles he played. "I'm a flamboyant character, an extrovert who doesn't want to reveal his feelings," he once said.

"To bare your soul to the world, I find unutterably boring. Part of our profession is to have a quixotic personality."

Mr. Harvey was a fastidious connoisseur of antiques, food and wine.

His baronial manner, cheeky wit and upper-class accent gave the impression that he was the son of an aristocratic British family. But Mr. Harvey, whose real name was Larushka Mischa Skikne, was born in Joniskis, Lithuania, of Jewish parents.

His father was a building contractor who moved the family to Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1934 when Mr. Harvey was about 6. "When I was 14, I ran away fom home and joined the Royal South African Navy. I was always lying about my age—I still am," Mr. Harvey told an interviewer for Esquire several years ago.

Repertory Theater

During World War II, he served in the African and Italian campaigns. After discharge in 1945, he enrolled at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London. He played a variety of roles in repertory theaters, began to make some unimportant movies and then, in 1952, joined the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon where he met the actress Margaret Leighton.

UPI.

Laurence Harvey

Their marriage, in 1957, lasted about four years. In 1968, he married Mrs. Joan Cohn, widow of Harry Cohn, a founder of Columbia Pictures. They were divorced in 1972. He married his third wife, a model and the mother of his 3-year-old daughter Domino, last year.

Joseph V. Reed

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Joseph Verner Reed, 71, a founder of the Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Conn., and a leading patron of the American stage for a generation, died yesterday in Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center here.

During a career that included a great variety of accomplishments, Mr. Reed was a hustling theatrical entrepreneur in New York, a land developer in Florida, a diplomat in Paris, a newspaper reporter, art collector, author and loving compiler of word games and cryptograms.

But nothing enticed him as much as the theater. No experience, he once wrote, equaled the thrill of sitting in a front row, "living it, loving it, as the curtain falls."

"The Curtain Falls" was, in fact, the title of Mr. Reed's first book, published in 1935, which Brooks Atkinson, former drama critic of The New York Times, praised for its insight, its evocation of the frantic chanciness of theatrical success and, most of all, its gracious sense of humor.

Nathaniel S. Keith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Nathaniel S. Keith, 66, the first director of the federal urban renewal program, died Saturday at the National Institutes of Health of pneumonia complicated by cancer.

From 1949 to 1953, Mr. Keith headed the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Development in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

After he left government service in 1953, Mr. Keith was an urban renewal and housing consultant to 25 cities undertaking major renewal programs.

Constance Talmadge

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26 (AP).—Constance Talmadge, 73, a blonde silent screen star in the 1920s, died Friday at California Hospital following a long illness.

She appeared in numerous films in the 1920s, including "The Primitive Lover," "In Search of a Sinner" and "The Divorcee."

Her fourth husband, New York industrialist Walter M. Giblin, died in 1964. Her two sisters, Norma and Natalie, who also are dead, acted during the silent film era.

ADVERTISEMENT

OBITUARY

Thomas L. Coleman, 54, of 25v Avenue Hamoir, a resident partner of Baker & McKenzie in Brussels, died Sunday, 18th November, in the Clinique Sainte-Elisabeth.

A funeral service was held on Thursday 22nd November, at 10 a.m. at the Church of St. Mark in Uccle, Brussels. Burial will take place in Warsaw, New York, on Tuesday 27th November, at 2 p.m.

Tom Coleman, a past president of the American Club of Brussels and active participant in Brussels community affairs, served in Belgium during World War II, returning in 1949 to serve with the Marshall Plan and the U.S. Embassy. In 1957, he opened the Baker & McKenzie offices in Brussels.

He is survived by his wife Claire and two sons, Michael, an associate with Baker & McKenzie in Chicago and a member of the Illinois Bar, and Patrick, who resides in Brussels.

Holy Men, Peasants Clash in India, 15 Die

CHANDIGARH, India, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Fifteen persons were killed last night during a fight between Hindu holy men and peasants in a Punjabi village, according to an official report that reached here today.

The report said that the holy men, or Sadhus—armed with knives, swords, spears and firearms—killed 15 persons and wounded about 20 others in a clash after a religious meeting in the village of Alamgir.

Getty Assailed By Mother in Plea for Son

She Offers Ransom, Hits Oilman's Refusal

ROME, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The mother of J. Paul Getty 3d said today that she was ready to pay her son's alleged kidnappers a million-dollar ransom and begged them to accept the money and return her son.

Mrs. Gail Harris said that her ex-husband, J. Paul Getty 2d, had agreed to give her the $1 million provided that she give him the custody of her three other children. "I have accepted to save Paul," she said.

She said that she could not meet the demand for a 2-billion-lire ($3.4-million) ransom because the 17-year-old boy's grandfather, oil tycoon J. Paul Getty, has refused to contribute.

"There are hearts like those of Paul's grandfather and father, unhappy because they are petrified and not warmed by love," she wrote in an open letter that she released for general publication.

"I beg you to accept the sum offered. It will be delivered within a few hours if you accept."

Her letter continued:

"We have spoken on the telephone at length and always in your voice I heard surprise that the grandfather had not been moved [by Paul's fate.] You never believe me, although it is true.

Grandfather Assailed

"The grandfather has remained fixed in his loveless old man's arid solitude, but the father has finally accepted to pay a ransom of $1 million under the conditions you imposed—that is, renouncing simultaneous exchange."

Mrs. Harris, a former actress, wrote: "You have promised to free Paul safe and sound and you have asked me to trust you. I will trust you because even in your world there exist men who keep their word. I entrust Paul's life into your hands and pray God that He may protect him. He is young and has a right to live."

The grandfather, like the boy's father a resident of England, has refused to contribute toward a ransom on the grounds that such a move would make his 14 other grandchildren attractive targets for kidnappers.

His grandson Paul, who had been leading a hippy-style life, was last seen in public on July 10, in Rome. His alleged abductors claim to have cut off his right ear, in a bid to speed a ransom payment.

2 Die in Blast On Paris Metro

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Police said today that parts of an alarm clock found at the scene of an explosion in a subway station may mean that the blast was caused by a time bomb.

Inspector Louis Poiblanc was appointed to investigate the explosion which today killed two men and injured eight others at the Louis-Blanc Métro station in northeast Paris.

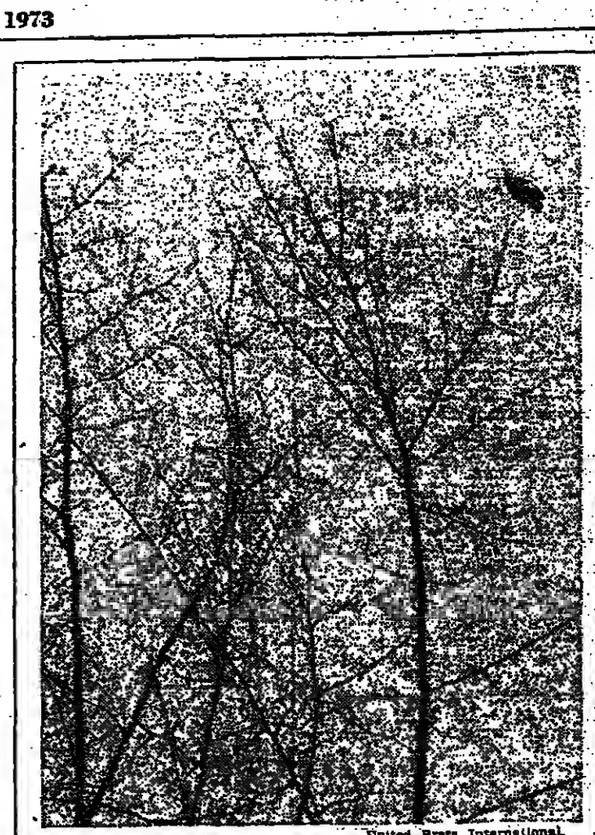
An earlier police version of the incident said that the explosion was caused by the accidental detonation of explosives being transported by two Portuguese immigrant workers employed in remodeling the station.

Paris Papers' Price Up

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Paris daily newspapers today announced an increase in their purchase price to offset rising costs. Beginning tomorrow, the price of six dailies will rise by 10 centimes. The Communist-owned L'Humanité will increase by 20 centimes.

Storm Toll to 72

MANILA, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—At least 72 persons were killed in floods and a tropical storm which lashed the Philippines last week, the Red Cross reported today. Another 53 people are missing.



United Press International.

SIGH—It may not be the very last one of the autumn, but it most certainly is the only one on this tree in Frankfurt. Alas, perhaps by now it, too, has fallen.

Spain Expected to Ask U.S. For Treaty as Price of Bases

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The Spanish government is expected by Defense Department officials to demand a security treaty with the United States as the price for renewing American military base rights in Spain.

Just how the administration would respond to such a demand, which would in effect formally commit the United States to the defense of Spain, has not been determined, according to Pentagon officials.

Some officials, particularly in the Pentagon, would be inclined to accept on the grounds that a treaty would only formalize an unwritten commitment the United States already has to go to the defense of Spain under the existing base-rights agreement.

Other officials, in the State and Defense Departments, object that acceptance would doom future base rights in Spain since the Senate is unlikely to approve a mutual security treaty with Spain.

No Formal Treaty

The United States has had base rights in Spain since 1953, through executive agreements between the two governments rather than by treaty. The Air Force has bases at Torrejon and Saragossa plus a standby base at Moron; the Navy operates a base at Rota to support Polaris missile submarines as well as some operations of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Originally the air bases in Spain were of direct strategic importance in supporting the operations of B-47 bombers. But, with the advent of intercontinental missiles and bombers, their strategic importance has declined. They are now used largely for training and support of air units in Italy, Greece and Turkey.

Because it took nearly two years to negotiate the present five-year agreement, which expires in 1975, preliminary negotiations on a new one are expected to begin within the next few months.

Overtures already made by Madrid suggest to Defense Department officials that the only major demand will be for a mutual security treaty. Should that be met, officials do not think that Spain would insist upon the various forms of military and economic assistance that has been its past price for granting base rights.

Wish for Equality

They believe Spain's wish for a treaty springs largely from its symbolic aspiration for a position of equality with other European nations that are linked with the United States through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Blocked over the years from admission to NATO by Britain and the Scandinavian states, Spain could achieve somewhat the same status through a bilateral treaty with the United States.

Because of difficulties encountered in using the bases during the Arab-Israeli war last month, there is a question in some quarters as to whether their value in support of U.S. operations in the Mediterranean is not declining still further.

Without any specific notice to the Spanish government, the air bases were used for a few days by Air Force tanker planes to refuel F-4 Phantom jets being flown nonstop from the United States to Israel.

When this use became known, Spain announced that it would not permit the United States to use the bases "in a local conflict such as the Arab-Israeli war." The Spanish government's statement emphasized that the bases could only be used to meet a threat against the security of the West—a condition set forth in the 1970 executive agreement.

The Spanish government was concerned that its extensive interests in North Africa might be endangered.

The United States raised no strenuous objections, in part because of a secret understanding accompanying the 1970 agreement that the bases could not be used for operations involving an Arab-Israeli conflict.

As a result, the United States was forced to rely on the Lajes Air Base in the Azores as a refueling point. Pentagon officials acknowledge that, without permission of the Portuguese government to use the base, the airlift to Israel would probably have been impossible.

This fact is not expected to be ignored by Portugal when it comes to renewing the present Azores base agreements, which expire in February.

'Boston Strangler' Is Foun Slain in Massachusetts Pri

WALPOLE, Mass., Nov. 26 (UPI).—Albert H. DeSalvo, the confessed "Boston strangler" who allegedly assaulted and murdered 13 women in the mid-1960s, was stabbed to death in his cell block at Walpole State Prison last night, authorities said today.

His body was found in his hospital cell block at 7 a.m. today during a routine check.

A medical examiner said that DeSalvo, 42, had been stabbed several times in the chest. No weapon was found.

Later, one inmate was sequestered as a suspect.

State officials said they did not know if any threats had been made recently against DeSalvo.

There was no other prisoner in the cell block when the body was found. The medical e said that DeSalvo had be for "up to 10 hours." Pr thorities said that an inm talked with him at 9:30 p terday.

He had been at the state here since 1971.

De Salvo had admitte taped interview with a lawyer F. Lee Bailey, murdered 13 women—age tween 19 and 85—in easter sachusetts between June and January, 1964. Authoriti lieved that he was resp for 11 of the slayings.

Police arrested him on a of sexual assault and h him to trial in January, 1 14 sex, burglary, robbery a sault charges involving atta four other women between 1964, and October, 1964.

He was convicted on charges and sentenced to term for armed robbery.

The state has never b anyone to trial for the stran

[Mr. Bailey said today in sonville, Fla., that his client's life had been thre soon after he was convicte ters reported.

[DeSalvo had been in isolation for about six mon Walpole, but was then allo mingle with the general population who "got along with him," Mr. Bailey said.

Cabinet in Bolivia Offers Resignation

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Bolivian cabinet resigned today following an announcement by President Hugo Banzer that he would not run in the presidential election which he has called for next year.

Walter Cerruto, minister of state without portfolio, announced that the government presented its resignation in a group to give the president a free hand in choosing a new ministerial team.

India Is Hos To Brezhnev On 5-Day Vi

Soviet Leader Talk With Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (A Leonid I. Brezhnev today his first journey to India taking control of the Soviet munist party in 1964 and arrival here, called for int tional détente.

He also plugged one o favorite projects—the streng ing of Asian security throug lective cooperation—and w limited endorsement from Minister Indira Gandhi fo four-year-old idea.

Official spokesmen said dian-Soviet bilateral issues nated three hours of talk tween Mr. Brezhnev and Gandhi at the start of his day official visit to India.

Both leaders touched o ternational affairs in their speeches, however, but n mentioned the Middle East.

The Indian government s up the capital more fo Brezhnev visit than for a ficial visitor in years.

Mr. Brezhnev and Mrs. G rode at the head of a mot through arches of marigolds the traditional 10-mile cere route to the official reside President V. V. Giri.

For the last four years, officials have pushed for an collective security agreeme spite their close ties, ho India has rejected such a if it was directed against or if it smacked of a m alliance.

Trial Is Set in Assa On Ex-Gestapo Chi

COLOGNE, Nov. 26 (A Beate Klarsfeld, a leading in a campaign to bring Na criminals to justice, will trial Feb. 5 for constrai bodily injury in the atte kidnapping of a former G officer.

Mrs. Klarsfeld has sa took part in the March, 19 sault in Cologne on Kurt ka, former Gestapo chi France. Mrs. Klarsfeld band, Serge, also will be for complicity.

Lischka had been sente life imprisonment in Fran

Soviet Dissident Committe To Mental Hospital by Cou

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A court today ordered a former Moscow University mathematics lecturer, Yuri Shikhanovich, to be confined to a mental hospital after deciding he was unfit to face charges of anti-Soviet agitation.

Dissident sources said the court had ruled that he should be placed in an ordinary mental hospital rather than a prison hospital. Conditions in ordinary hospitals are considered better than in those for the criminally insane.

The court heard evidence that Mr. Shikhanovich had distributed anti-Soviet material. It also studied a psychiatric report. The mathematician was not present in court, the sources added.

About eight persons attended the trial but Mr. Shikhanovich's friends were not allowed in, although his wife was present.

Held Incommunicado

The sources said Mr. Shikhanovich had been held incommunicado since his arrest 14 months ago. The normal legal maximum for pretrial detention in the Soviet Union is nine months.

The psychiatric report said Mr. Shikhanovich showed signs of possible schizophrenia.

According to dissident Soviet scientist Andrei D. Sakharov, a prosecution statement quoted evidence provided by two former dissidents, Pyotr Yakir and Irina Belogorodskaya, who both ed lenient treatment a nouncing their views.

Their testimony show Mr. Shikhanovich, expelle his university post after a protest letter in 1968, tributed the typewritten ground journal "Chron Current Events," which defunct, Mr. Sakharov sa

Newsmen Barred

Correspondents who tur at the courthouse in No Moscow were not allowed Mr. Shikhanovich's friends and had to wait in temperatures outside.

Mr. Sakharov said he ha ed court officials why the waging "a cold war" agains eign journalists but was t could not be admitted sh case was "an internal aff

Meanwhile, outside the house sources also revealed historian Andrei Amalrik three-year sentence in a camp was reduced to a exile earlier this month, ordered to serve his exile Far Eastern Magadan, re

Pavel Litvinov, grandso Stalin's foreign minister, M Litvinov said that he had with Mr. Amalrik by tele yesterday.

Mr. Litvinov said a hu strike which Mr. Amalrik d ed to protest his new sen lasted for 117 days, but he been forcibly fed.

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LONDON AIRPORT

Touchy Problem for Vorster

Mrs. Verwoerd, 74, Stirs Storm Over Her Words on Apartheid

By Peter Younghusband

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Nov. 26 (WP).—Not much has been heard from Betsie Verwoerd since the day in September, 1966, when an assassin struck down her husband, Hendrik Verwoerd, prime minister of South Africa. Then she sat in his customary place in the National Assembly. But last week Mrs. Verwoerd became the center of a racial dispute that has rocked the nation.

Over the last eight years Mrs. Verwoerd has quietly tended her chrysanthemums outside her pretty cottage in Bryanston near Johannesburg, and at the age of 74 she apparently has scarcely noted that the official racial dogma of apartheid, raised to its highest peak by her late husband, has undergone some modifications as a result of international pressures and a certain broadening of local whites' minds.

When the former first lady wrote an article for Taalgenoot, the official journal of the Afrikaans Language and Cultural Association, it revealed not only that she was alive and well, but that she was still firmly locked into the apartheid philosophies of the last decade.

Fears an 'Attachment'

Mrs. Verwoerd wrote that it would be better if there were no black servants in the homes of white families. She especially objected to white children of working mothers being cared for by blacks. It was natural, she wrote, that the white child would develop an attachment for his black mother.

"Even the characteristic smell, which is normally repulsive to a white person, will become associated in the child's mind with the person with whom he spends most of his time. Can this later repel him when he's grown up?" Mrs. Verwoerd wrote.

Reaction to the article has been explosive and widespread. Sen. Bill Horak, general secretary of the United party, the major opposition party, called on Prime Minister John Vorster to reassure the nation that his own views no longer coincided with Mrs. Verwoerd's.

Dr. Christian Barnard, South Africa's famous pioneer heart transplant surgeon, who is expected to run against the government in the next election, called in news cameramen to photograph his two-year-old son, Frederick, hugging his black nanny.

'Horror,' 'Speechless'

Daphne Wilson, chairman of the Progressive party in the Western Cape province, said she was "horrified and left almost speechless" by Mrs. Verwoerd's attitude.

From the government has come only a painful and embarrassed silence. Mrs. Verwoerd's opinions burst on the nation in the very week when two top black American sportsmen, tennis champion Arthur Ashe and light-heavyweight boxing champion Bob Foster, were in South Africa to take part in multiracial events, signifying South Africa's willingness to lower the apartheid barrier set up by Verwoerd.

Official silence on Mrs. Verwoerd's views is being construed in some quarters as meaning that the concessions made in regard to Ashe and Foster are merely palliatives to world opinion and that within the Afrikaner government still beats the heart of Verwoerd.

Mrs. Betsie Verwoerd

To reject Mrs. Verwoerd could be highly dangerous for the government. It could lose a lot of grassroots electoral support among rightist supporters.

Nevertheless, eager to give an enlightened attitude to many of its supporters who are swinging to more moderate views these days, the government writhed afresh when Mrs. Verwoerd, defiant among her chrysanthemums, told news reporters later: "What is all the fuss about? My views have always been those of the Nationalist party and still are."

Plainclothes Men Drag Woman Out of Hospital

Swedish Envoy in Chile Beaten Up by Police Over Refugee

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The Swedish ambassador and four embassy secretaries were beaten up yesterday by Chilean troops and policemen who dragged away a Uruguayan woman seeking political asylum.

The ambassador, Harald Edelstam, said that he was beaten, kicked and karate-chopped in a hospital by uniformed carabineros—paramilitary policemen—and plainclothes security men who seized Miss Consuela Alonso, a 31-year-old Uruguayan.

[Swedish Foreign Minister Sven Andersson today filed an official protest to the Chilean government, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

[In a written communiqué, Mr. Andersson said the assault on the Swedish diplomats was a violation of basic international law governing the treatment of foreign diplomatic representatives.

[Mr. Andersson said Miss Alonso should be immediately brought to the embassy, and he demanded assurances from Chilean officials that such an incident would not happen again.]

Suffered Hemorrhage

Miss Alonso had asked for political asylum three weeks ago in the Cuban Embassy, which has been under Swedish protection since Cuba and Chile broke relations following the September coup. On Saturday she reportedly suffered a severe internal hemorrhage and a doctor ordered her into a hospital in eastern Santiago for an emergency operation.

According to Mr. Edelstam, he asked the troops encircling the Cuban Embassy for permission to move her into the hospital. After they had consulted with their headquarters, approval was given by telephone and a military escort provided.

Mr. Edelstam said in an interview that he had been told by telephone at 9 a.m. yesterday that a group of security men had arrived with an order to remove Miss Alonso from the hospital for interrogation.

"When I arrived with my first secretary, Ulf Hjertonsson, six policemen were already taking the bed out of her room," Mr. Edelstam said. "I pushed the bed back and told them she was there under embassy protection and with army permission."

Half an hour later, 10 armed carabineros arrived to face the embassy reinforcements of four Swedish first secretaries—all men—as well as the French Ambassador, Pierre de Menthon, who had arrived to offer his support.

Diplomats Kicked Back

"They jumped on us and I ended up on the floor with three carabineros and two plainclothesmen on top of me, but we managed to stop them from taking Miss Alonso for the moment," Mr. Edelstam said.

"Then further carabineros were called and they were even more brutal. They used fists, judo, karate and kicked us. And we kicked back, I can tell you. They were only stopped by a colonel who was horrified at this breach of diplomatic immunity."

During the short truce that followed, the ambassador said, he telephoned the head of protocol, Tobias Barros, at the Foreign Ministry and obtained a written safe-conduct pass for Miss Alonso to be returned to the embassy with a military escort.

"But when the escort arrived they seemed quite mad, like tigers, screaming at us to get out of the way and cocking their machine guns," Mr. Edelstam said. "They ignored the safe conduct and although Miss Alonso was crying in pain they pulled her out and threw her into an ambulance. We followed it as it drove to police headquarters, covered by two army jeeps mounting heavy machine guns."

Cypriot Guerrillas Steal Explosives

NICOSIA, Nov. 26 (UPI).—About 40 guerrilla followers of Gen. George Grivas yesterday raided a pyrite mine at Asgata in southern Cyprus and took an unknown amount of explosives, police said today.

Gen. Grivas is the leader of EOKA, a movement which supports Enosis, or union with Greece. Police said the raiders, who took 3 1/2 hours to cut into a storage room with an acetylene torch, wounded one of the guards.

Skylab-3 Team Uses Cameras

HOUSTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts snapped pictures of the earth, sun and the comet Kohoutek today as they began the first full day of experiments aboard their orbiting home.

Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson were in the 11th day of their planned 84-day mission. The first 10 days were occupied mainly with housekeeping chores and repair work.

For the third straight day, the astronauts took pictures of Kohoutek, a giant comet racing toward a late December swing around the sun. These pictures, to be taken during the next four weeks, will be compared with photos of well-known stars to determine the comet's brightness.

E.Berlin Visits Down 50% Since Reds Raised Fee

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP).—Applications by West Berliners to visit East Berlin and East Germany have dropped 50 percent since Communist authorities raised the mandatory currency exchange fee, it was disclosed today.

Hans-Peter Herz, chief of the city chancellery, said in a report that a week before the Nov. 15 doubling of the amount, 58,200 applications were registered.

The week after, he said, the number was 29,000.

On Nov. 15, East Germany raised the mandatory exchange from 10 marks a day for a visit to East Berlin and 20 for each day in East Germany.

Each visitor must exchange the required number of West marks for East marks at an arbitrary one to one ratio, which is four times the exchange rate for East German marks in the West.

Man Gets Life Term As Spy for N. Korea

SEOUL, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A naturalized Japanese of Korean origin was today sentenced to life imprisonment for spying for North Korea.

Susumu Natsuye, 57, whose Korean name was Chon Chu Jin, was arrested here in July.

U.S. Urged to Develop Means for a Package-Tour Industry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—An American taking a vacation abroad has his choice of a variety of fixed-price packages including transportation, hotels, meals and some recreation.

A European, Japanese or other foreigner, the General Accounting Office said, has a much harder time arranging a convenient way to visit the United States, and knowing in advance what his vacation will cost.

This is a major reason, the GAO said in a report to Congress, why the United States is on the short end of the travel and tourist payments exchange of almost two to one. Americans in 1972 spent $6.3 billion abroad on travel and associated expenditures, while visitors to this country spent only $3.2 billion.

The United States Travel Service, the government agency set up in 1961 to promote travel to this country, should devote less of its effort to general promotion of tourism in this country and more to specific encouragement of, and assistance in, the organization and marketing of package tours, the GAO concluded.

Extensive Interviews

The agency, which studies for Congress the effectiveness of government programs, said its findings were based on interviews with members of the travel industry in the United States and nine foreign countries, personnel of the official travel agencies of 10 governments, international organizations dealing with tourism and state and city tourist offices.

Obstacles to foreign travel in the United States reported to the GAO researchers included:

- The impression that travel here is very expensive. The GAO remarked this objection is less valid since the dollar was devalued.
- *High transportation* fares and restrictions on use of group fares and charters, now however, somewhat improved.
- Reluctance of U.S. hotels to book large groups or provide them with fixed-price meals. Lack of "no frills" accommodations.
- Lack of a central source of travel information on all parts of the country.

The report said the U.S. agency has reorganized its staff to facilitate the kind of activity recommended and that it generally agreed with the recommendations. Among other things, it has begun to develop package tour programs to the United States in three foreign markets, Japan, Britain and Canada.

Reds to Boycott Vietnam Talk

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Viet Cong announced today it would boycott Thursday's regular meeting here with representatives of the South Vietnamese government because of bombing raids by the South Vietnamese Air Force on Viet Cong areas.

The Viet Cong's political arm, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, charged in a statement that South Vietnamese planes carried out more than 100 sorties to bomb populated areas along Highway 4 near Kontum, in Tay Ninh Province.

A "large number of civilians" was killed and injured during the raids, the PRG delegation's statement said, and hundreds of homes were destroyed and farm land damaged.

Food, $30 Million UN Goal for Aid in Africa Drought

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 26 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appealed to member governments today for $30 million and 530,000 tons of food to relieve drought in Chad, Ethiopia, Mauretania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

He joined Director-General Addeke Boerma of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization in a public plea to members of the UN and its specialized agencies. The plea was issued here and at FAO headquarters in Rome.

A UN appeal on May 11 sought in $13 million in contributions for emergency aid in the second half of this year. The new appeal said that a survey had shown that such aid must continue at least through 1974 because even with some improvement in the rains and the harvest this year the crops were not enough to feed the people.

In the survey, a mission from contributing countries and organizations found a need for 450,000 tons of grain and 70,000 tons of special foods for rhabies, nursing mothers and old people.

Besides the food, the appeal seeks $30 million in cash to pay for seed, trucks, storage space, stock feed, veterinary care, aid for children and mothers and shipments of medicine.

Killings in Ulster Feared As Opening of New Violence

BELFAST, Nov. 26 (UPI).—A security force patrol today found a man shot and dying in the Catholic Ardoyne district of Belfast, police said.

A police spokesman said the man died on the way to a hospital after the patrol found him burning beside a blazing car in Jamaica Street.

He said the patrol had gone into the area after shots were heard.

The killing followed a weekend of violence in which five men died—three soldiers and two civilians. Security forces predicted a new campaign of violence by the Irish Republican Army to wreck the fledgling coalition government, set up by Britain to govern Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, an opinion poll published here yesterday said that more than 90 percent of Protestants and 68 percent of Roman Catholics approved the setting up of the Northern Ireland executive, which divides authority between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

An army spokesman said today that security was being reviewed for the whole of the Catholic Bogside area of Londonderry because of the shooting yesterday of two British soldiers there.

Dorland & Grey, Paris

There are times when your husband isn't quite himself after a business trip.

You may wonder what's so tough about a business trip. Well, your husband rushes to the Airport with a dozen projects on his mind. Tries to prepare his thoughts while coping with foreign languages, customs, money.

Then he faces the usual interminable meetings. Insoluble problems. And right in the middle of everything, has to fly off to still another problem. No wonder he comes home a little unnerved.

At least he has one thing going for him. Air France. We understand how difficult his life can be. So we do everything we can to make the time he spends with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means a real consideration for his needs. Service and entertainment when he wants it. Or peace and quiet if he's trying to work.

With Air France it's simply a question of *savoir-vivre*. So that your husband comes home a little more like himself.

AIR FRANCE

Air France understands

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

The China-U.S. Connection

Henry Kissinger's trip to Peking and his conspicuously warm reception there provide welcome assurance that the Chinese-American connection is firm. This is a fact of great political and diplomatic value to both sides. Mr. Nixon flourishes his opening to China as one of the few untarnished achievements of an administration sadly in need of something to point to with pride. The opening also affords him crucial if veiled diplomatic leverage on the Soviet Union. Within China, it appears to be a continuing political requirement for Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Mao Tse-tung to demonstrate the health of their American opening, especially while American domestic life remains seized by its own kind of "cultural revolution." And, of course, the implicit Sino-American alliance which the Chou-Mao group has made with the Nixon administration is essential, Peking appears to believe, to diminish the chances of a Soviet attack.

At bottom, the Sino-American tie is an alliance of convenience used by both partners to bolster their separate but parallel rivalries with the Soviet Union. The Chinese, in effect, give sanction to continued strong American positions around the world: in Europe, where Peking publicly exhorts the United States to maintain its troops; in Asia, where in Japan, Korea, Indochina and Taiwan the Chinese implicitly endorse an indefinite American presence; and even in the Mideast. On the sensitive Taiwan issue, for instance, Peking has now dropped its earlier insistence that the American-Nationalist Chinese link "obstructs" Sino-American relations; the issue is to be left to time. On the Mideast, the Chinese have just made plain their readiness to encourage American influence there in place of Soviet influence. They did so by allowing Dr. Kissinger, while he was in Peking, to publicize American Mideast initiatives and to suggest that Washington might offer Israel a permanent security guarantee. Ordinarily, the Chinese would lambast any offer of that sort as an imperialist wile designed to legitimize American intervention. Such are China's apprehensions about Russia, however, that in this context it is willing to set rhetoric and ideology aside.

While Sino-American friendship flows in the first instance from the Sino-Soviet dispute, the dispute itself appears not to have moderated. A large Soviet military force stands on the Chinese border. In response, the Chinese have built up their own nuclear arsenal, constructed an impressive network of bomb shelters, kept their population tuned to a vigilant high, and, to be sure, reached out for counterweights in Europe and Japan as well as in the United States. Soviet strategy seems to be to keep the pressure on Peking and wait to see what changes or opportunities for manipulation the succession to the Mao-Chou leadership may bring. So it is that the Soviets have refused to negotiate seriously on the symbolic issue of disputed border lines, although the Chinese have made a succession of reasonable offers. So it is, too, that the Soviets have refused to honor their four-year-old pledge to disengage their forces along the disputed frontier. Given this muscle-flexing attitude on the part of the Kremlin, it is no surprise that many people inside and outside China continue to wonder if Moscow plans aggression. While denying the intent, the Russians appreciate well that speculation about it feeds their war of nerves.

It has become a cliché in international relations that the last big danger spot in the globe—dangerous for the rest of us as well as for the people who live there—is the Mideast. This is the rationale most commonly cited to explain why outsiders ought to take an interest and help push the region toward a settlement. Fine. But why is not the same logic applied to the Sino-Soviet feud, which holds immeasurably more potential for world violence? An international approach to that feud would not replace but would reinforce the balance-of-power exercise being conducted by President Nixon. It is ridiculous that the Soviet Union and China are not, at the very least, called on by the international community, perhaps at the United Nations, to report on what they are doing to make their relations less of a menace to world peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Whale Killers

Japan would have the world believe that it must eliminate the whales of this planet to satisfy the protein needs of its people. There is every reason for the world to believe, instead, that Japan's declared refusal to abide by the quotas set by the International Whaling Commission last June has much more to do with greed than with need.

Whale meat constitutes no more than 1.5 percent of Japan's animal protein intake, and substitutes can easily be found. If the country were indeed dependent on whale meat, why were millions of pounds of that commodity being regularly shipped to the United States for pet food until 1971, when its import by the United States was forbidden under the Endangered Species Act? Would not a nation really so dependent on whale meat make every effort to preserve the source of that food instead of recklessly slaughtering it into extinction?

The fin whale, the killing of which the commission voted to phase out, is reported to have declined from 380,000 at the end of World War II to some 77,000 today. Japan, which belongs to the commission, objected to the phase-out and has now served notice that it will not comply. Neither will it observe the quota set for the minke whale or the Southern Hemisphere area quota fixed for the taking of sperm whales.

The Soviet Union, which accepted the two latter restrictions, is now reneging on the ground that the Japanese have done so. A coalition of conservationist organizations, in a more drastic appraisal, found the Russian behavior "more greedy, imperialistic and exploitive than that of any capitalist nation, with the exception of Japan." Together the two powers account for 85 percent of the annual whale catch.

The same coalition is asking its members to refrain from buying Japanese products until Japan abandons a policy of "unrestrained rapacity," not only toward whales but toward dolphins, porpoises, endangered sea turtles and other marine creatures. The organized boycott is far from an ideal response in the complicated world of international relations, but Japan and the Soviet Union can take the move as a measure of the outrage felt by civilized people.

If the singing humpback whale and the magnificent blue are not to be followed to the brink of extermination by other whale species, Japan and Russia will have to be effectively impressed with the fact that world opinion is against them. It was not enough for them, apparently, that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment went on record by a vote of 53 to 0 for a 10-year moratorium on the killing of all whales.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Generals' Coup in Greece

Greece's new master, Gen. Gizikis, is described as a moderate, but there may be tougher characters behind him. The new regime's introductory proclamation was, to say the least, ambiguous. It deplored that the country was still without a constitution. Sounds promising. The goal of restoring parliamentary life "under healthy conditions" had not been fulfilled. Hm! Mr. Papadopoulos had been "weak." His pledge of elections by the end of 1974 was described as "dragging the people towards an electoral adventure." The new regime would stay until the situation had been "cleansed." It looks as if Greece may be in for a long spell of authoritarianism.

There is a remarkable absence of tension, and people seem glad to see the last of Mr. Papadopoulos. The task of liberalization, towards which he seemed to be moving, is not only notoriously difficult but often thankless. Last week's mini-rebellion, and his bloody over-reaction, played into the hands of his enemies both of the left—who were largely responsible—and of the right.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Arabs: Riding a Tiger

The Arabs, led by the Saudis, are riding a tiger they have always hesitated to saddle, and it may quickly become uncontrollable. As the oil embargo is felt daily more painfully in Europe, two truths should become daily more apparent to the Arab leaders. First, it is plainly not in the Arab interests for the industrial world to grind down. Secondly, the Arabs cannot forget the marginal relevance of this embargo to their precise objective. Although it is aimed at the United States its main victim is Europe. It will not, by this means, compel Europe to swing its weight behind a pro-Arab Middle East settlement, for the simple reason that Europe has so little to contribute to that negotiation. Europe has next to no influence with Israel, and has already exerted such influence as it possesses in Washington.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 27, 1898

ST. LOUIS—Despite the skill of 19 veterinary surgeons and four of the best physicians in the city, Movie, a handsome King Charles spaniel, belonging to Mrs. Emma Parker of 1009 N. Channing Ave. died Wednesday. He was buried yesterday with more honors than many people pay to a member of the family. The dog was wrapped in a white shroud and buried in an elaborate coffin. The funeral was attended by all of Mrs. Parker's friends. The cause of death was peach stones.

Fifty Years Ago

November 27, 1923

LONDON—The privilege of producing a new play on Joan of Arc by Mr. George Bernard Shaw, before even its publication in book form, has been granted by the author to the Theater Guild, which will stage "Saint Joan" in New York this season. This arrangement has been made because Mr. Shaw, it is said, appreciated the Guild's courage in the past in producing controversial plays. In "Saint Joan," Joan is a great nationalist and there are some sharp remarks on the church.

'He's Converting His Zippo to Coal.'

Toward a 4-Day Work Week

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—The four-day work week—a quiet revolution in American life—could come to pass a decade before its time, hurried along by a sustained fuel shortage.

This does not mean four days' work for five days' pay, which is a labor dream and a management nightmare; it does mean a rearrangement of working hours to give a worker an incentive to produce as much in four days as he now does in five.

Up to now, organized labor has looked askance at dividing the 40-hour work week into four days instead of five, for health and safety reasons. Most businessmen are leery of the four-day week, too: They wonder how customers would react, and what such a change would do to their web of relationships with suppliers.

But in fact, most people do not work a regular 40-hour week today—instead, the 40-hour mark is a convenient mark at which to start paying overtime rates. In reality, the 37 1/2-hour week is here already; the next step could be to a 36-hour week made up of four nine-hour days.

Such a rearrangement would please most workers, and experiments have shown it possible to maintain or improve productivity in a four-day week. The idea is not to abolish Friday as a business day, but to stagger weekends: some people off Fridays, others off Mondays.

In terms of conserving energy, there is not much doubt about the impact of a 20 percent reduction in the fuel Americans now expend in getting to work, especially if coupled with Sunday driving restrictions.

Moreover, traffic pressure would be reduced as the "weekend" would mean different days to different families, and most gasoline is wasted by cars stuck in traffic jams at weekend rush.

The four-day week has an appeal to the social scientist and the conservationist, but does it make business sense? Former Assistant Secretary of Labor Jerome M. Rosow, now a long-range planner for Exxon, thinks it could—if approached on a community-wide, or government-wide basis.

The enormity of such a change in work habits on American life is only beginning to be considered. For example:

1. More time would be available for consumption, which would mean increased spending on leisure activities, from recreation to study to staring dully at the television set. More consumer spending is what powers the economic engine.

2. Moonlighting would be transformed, as the second job at night would be discouraged by the longer work day. But some ambitious workers would seize upon the extra free day to extend their income or open up a new career.

3. Working women, now 40 percent of the work force and the fastest-growing segment of the new entries into the labor market, would be encouraged by the extra day off, since the four-day week would permit more time to shop, housekeep and spend with children.

4. The break-up of the five-day pattern would probably lead to "flextime," an experiment meeting with some success in Europe that permits a worker to choose what time he wishes to work, provided he is on the job between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., and his total time adds up to a full day.

Scary? You Bet

Production engineers, union leaders and politicians used to consider all this to be blue-sky stuff, but work time—which has trended downward by a half percent a year throughout this century—can be arranged to meet the combined conservation and productivity needs of the economy.

Daring? Imaginative? Scary? You bet. No movement resists movement like the labor movement, and some businesses will find the switch unproductive: The whole idea deserves debate and much more analysis. The real question, however, is not "if" but "when" and "how"—which is why Labor Department officials and some White House aides are thumbing through a paperback titled "Four Days, Forty Hours" by Riva Poor.

For the federal government is considered the "model employer": If the 2.5 million federal employees were to go to a four-day week, they would soon be followed by 15 million state and local employees, and then the rush would be on. (This will not happen tomorrow, but never underestimate the willingness of an embattled administration to punt and pray.)

Americans are cautious about speeding up trends in an economy now laying golden eggs, but conservatives especially—rightly concerned about the loss of personal freedom that energy rationing would bring about—are wondering if in the four-day week there is an answer that adds to, rather than subtracts from the sum of individual liberty in our society.

The four-day week, inexorable in the future, is worth a close look today. I can hear it now: "Thank God it's Thursday!"

Living With Illusion

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—Over Thanksgiving we permitted ourselves a certain amount of self-congratulation at the way the United States has responded to the disclosure of lawlessness in its leadership. It is still a good country, we said; it did not let evil go unnoticed; the system worked.

There is something real in that feeling. Few republics could have had the political shocks we had in the last year and emerged with their institutions—and their self-respect—so largely intact.

Up to a point, then, there is reason for thanksgiving. But only up to a point. For having framed the issue of lawlessness in the presidency, the nation is in danger of shying away from its necessary resolution.

There are signs of a temptation to live with deceit and evasion instead of facing them down. How much do we care that President Nixon promises the facts and continues to hide them, that the explanations for nonproduction of tapes and other evidence have moved from the incredible to the absurd? Have we become like that tarnished silver knight, Sen. Howard Baker, who passed off the latest missing tape segment with a laugh, indicating that such things have lost their capacity to shock?

The real question is the attitude of Congress. Will it show determination in pressing the process of impeachment, or will it go back to its usual ways of indecision and nest-feathering?

McCarthy's Advice

The argument is indeed heard now that the country would be better off finessing the Nixon problem and living the next three years with a president it does not believe. Eugene McCarthy, who loves saying things that provoke his liberal friends, said the other day that we ought to forget about impeachment and concentrate instead on rebuilding the power of Congress.

To settle back down with Nixon might be good advice on one condition: If he himself has learned from all that has happened, if he has understood what it meant, if he has felt any genuine remorse. But he has given no indication that he understands.

The man Nixon twice selected to be vice-president of the United States was exposed as a petty grafter and resigned his office. Has Nixon expressed a word of public regret or explanation? No.

The United States Air Force bombed a neutral country on orders from the President, and then concocted an elaborate scheme of false reports to cover up the bombing. When it was belatedly disclosed, Nixon said he would do it again if necessary.

The President formally promulgated a secret plan for federal agents to use burglary, wiretapping and other illegal methods. When J. Edgar Hoover objected, the "Plumbers" were established in the White House instead. Far from indicating regret about either the plan or the Plumbers, Nixon has struggled to conceal the facts about them.

The Committee to Re-elect the President, according to extensive public testimony, engaged in a campaign to extort illegal contributions from corporations. Nixon's public reaction has been to suggest without evidence that the Democrats did it, too.

That is a handful of examples among many making it overwhelmingly plain that Nixon feels no real regret at the official lawlessness of the last five years. When he talks of taking responsibility, there is no conviction in his voice. In fact it often sounds as though he ought to be receiving apologies instead of giving them.

Nixon's attitude was captured in irony by George F. Will, Washington editor of the National Review, writing in The Washington Post. The President, he said, indicated that he had been too busy with peace to worry about politics—but courageously "took responsibility for delegating political matters to idealists who were overzealous in a cause they deeply believed was right."

Will is a constitutional conservative and also a pessimist. He believes that Nixon will succeed in his effort to "treat his legal problems as public relations problems." In the end Congress will not care about the rule of law, he says: It will not challenge the "meretricious rubbish" offered by Nixon in his defense; it will not bring to impeachment as much decisiveness as it did to the problem of television football blackouts.

Can that be right? I am more of an optimist, and I do not think so. But the danger is there, and it makes clear the price we would pay for not fighting presidential lawlessness to the end. Congress would be known to have failed its ultimate constitutional duty. And future presidents would be encouraged to think that in the long run, deceit and evasion do as well with Americans as truth and law.

Bernard Levin From London:

'They are defying the nation will... Who rules Britain—Parliament or the unions?

LONDON.—It's getting quite like old times around these parts, with newspapers and members of the government urging us all to work shoulder to shoulder in the national interest, and to accept hardships cheerfully because the dawn is just over the next hill, or possibly the next hill but one. Nobody has yet urged us to dig up our flowerbeds and plant potatoes, but at this rate somebody is shortly going to suggest we dig up our potato-beds in case there's a bit of coal underneath.

The comparison with the siege-economy of World War II breaks down, however, quite soon, if only under the pressure of the fatuous complacency with which the government is behaving in the face of the fuel crisis. (While most other Western European nations have banned all private motoring on Sundays and public holidays, and some gone a good deal further, all we have had is a polite request not to drive at more than 50 mph, and we are still waiting for anybody to take any notice of it. The use of electricity has been restricted under emergency regulations and several clergymen have already complained that their churches are very cold in consequence).

Alone among nations throughout the world suffering from an oil shortage, Britain is also under the whip of a growing shortage of her other principal fuel: coal. The miners' restriction of their work hours, in pursuit of a massive wage increase, has not yet had the effect of their all-out strike at the beginning of 1972, but it will soon, and that stoppage brought the country to a virtual standstill in a matter of weeks. On that occasion, the government caved in completely and the miners got everything they were asking. This time, the government is insisting that it will not give in, but that is what it said last time, and indeed what all governments always do in these circumstances.

Still More Critical

This time, however, the situation is critical. (Oh, very well, it was critical last time, too; all situations are critical, but some are more critical than others). The settlement with the miners in 1972 opened the gates to a flood of more or less irresistible pay-claims and a rocket-propelled take-off for inflation. This led in turn to the government's abandonment of its refusal to institute any statutory control of pay claims and a rocket-propelled the slowly achieved Phase Three of that control, with a carefully graded scale of permitted wage hikes. Inflation may not be cured by the plan, but it will certainly not be cured without it. So the miners' claim, which is for an increase vastly greater than the laid-down maximum, is a test case if ever there was one.

In the face of it, Mr. He[ath] and several of his ministers h[ave] been sounding muted but [un]mistakable blasts on the trum[pet]. While Harold Wilson, for [the] Labor party, has announced [his] out support for the miners [if] he were in office, of course, [he] would be doing exactly what [he] is denouncing Edward Heath [for] doing), the government's lin[e is] clear: The miners' pay incre[ase] is limited not by hard-faced [em]ployers nor by arbitrary wi[ll] but by the law of the la[nd] passed in full constitutional f[orm] by Parliament—if the miners d[o] it, they are defying the nati[on's] will, as expressed in the nati[on's] law.

Election Showdown

It is not difficult to see w[hat] this amounts to. If, Mr. Heat[h] saying, the strikers persist ([and] at the time of writing the m[atter] certainly seems obdurate), [he] will have no alternative, in [the] very last resort, to calling [an] election and going to the co[un]try on the one issue of "[Who] rules Britain—Parliament or [the] unions?"

Such an election, if the C[on]servatives really could keep [it as] an issue dominating all o[ther] questions, could only go [one] way. The Labor party is, in the public mind, to be tied to the unions; such a [be]lief is inevitable, in view of the [fact] that the unions provide 90 [per]cent of the party's cash, but [Mr.] Wilson and many of his [col]leagues seem these days to [be] going out of their way to tie [the] knot ever more tightly.

There has for some time [been] a growing tide of public res[ent]ment against the actions and [at]titudes of some of the u[nion] leaders; moreover, public s[ym]pathy, which in the 1972 [...] strike was clearly on the side [of] the miners (traditionally [...] body else's favorite indus[trial] workers), would certainly [not] be with them now, since m[em]ories of the settlement on [an] earlier occasion would reme[...] a distinct feeling (justified [or] not) that they were now [...] greedy. But above all, the [...] would almost certainly be see[n by] the country in precisely [the] terms presented by the To[ries:] Who governs Britain? And [on] the whole, Britain prefers Bri[tain] to be governed by Parliament.

The result would, in all pr[ob]ability, be a gigantic Conserv[ative] landslide, and a Labor slaug[hter] on a corresponding scale. [It is] necessary, however, having [said] that, to add something. [...] There is no guarantee that, [even] in such circumstances, the mi[ners] and their union leaders [would] necessarily change their m[inds.] If they did not, we would [...] be faced with a situation [in] which a Conservative gov[ernment] with a massive mandate [from] the electors would still [be] able to impose its will. An [...]ing prospect.

Letters

Slanted News?

I have followed your editorials and the columnists since President Nixon was elected, and have observed that you have constantly belittled and soft-pedaled his accomplishments, while blowing up and giving enormous publicity to any incident detrimental to him. Whether your personal opinion is represented or whether you are just following orders from the big shots who own these papers I do not know... it would be most unusual were the President unaware of the fact that you have been out to get his skin from the beginning, would it not?—yet you pretend that this is not true, with a surprised "who, me?" attitude, when he has mentioned this fact.

The American people ought to stop and think before accepting at "face value" all your slanted information and fake rumors, i.e.: Is the President cracking? It is said President Nixon is having psychiatric treatment... The President is capable of setting off an atomic war! etc. etc. You hope to create mass panic; you have succeeded in causing confusion and lack of confidence, but it will not lead to the resignation nor the impeachment of the President.

And while you're digging, wouldn't it be interesting to see what you might uncover in some (VIPs) Democratic closets, regarding bribery, tax evasion, and —why not?—bugging!

Of course, it's common knowledge that Sen. Edward Kennedy expects to be the next Pre[sident] —he's keeping his nose clea[n] his publicity portrait is jus[t] too—of the ideal father an[d] voted husband; with your [...] perhaps enough of the Ame[rican] people will forget the we[ek-]orgy of the Senator and his [...]mates, in which he cause[d a] young girl's death. The s[ons of] Kennedys were never harme[d by] the press—even the Bay of [Pigs] fiasco was not published in d[etail] at the time.

In trying to destroy Presi[dent] Nixon you have succeeded [in] destroying the prestige of [the] United States, and the confide[nce] of the world in our g[...] country!

V. BOYRIVE[N]

Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

'Not a Crook'

Mr. Nixon's dramatic excla[ma]tion, "I'm not a crook," puts [him] in even worse light. That [re]mark degrades the office of [the] presidency and makes a shame[...] of it. He was ill-advised to [...] on this credibility campaign [...] much too late. His continual s[up]port of and "faith" in Ehrlichm[an,] Haldeman and Mitchell pro[ves] only one thing. He is afr[aid.] Should they start talking, it [will] certainly put the noose arou[nd] his neck. Perhaps the best [way] out of this tragic mess would [be] an announcement by his phy[si]cian that the President's hea[lth] forces him to resign.

(Mrs.) IRENE MARTIN

Corsiers, Switzerland.

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هكذا من الأصل

Unwanted in Bangladesh

Fears Raised for 300,000 Biharis

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Nov. 26 (WP).—Hundreds of thousands of Bihari Muslems, desperate to go to Pakistan but unwanted there, face economic privation and starvation in Bangladesh.

Pakistan, which is now picking and choosing those Biharis it will admit, is certain to select considerably fewer than 100,000. This means that, when the repatriation process is completed in the next few months, about 200,000 frightened and unwilling Biharis will be stuck in Bangladesh.

The Biharis are the rejects of South Asia—wanted neither by the country they left a quarter-century ago nor the country in which they now find themselves. Most have no claims left on the eastern Indian state of Bihar. The destitutes and Urdu speakers, who are regarded as fuel for the fires of linguistic politics in Punjabi-dominated Pakistan. As collaborators and supporters of the Pakistani Army they are detested in Bangladesh.

Bottom of Barrel

Although the threat of violence against the Biharis has subsided since the 1970 Bangladesh war of independence, they are still at the bottom of the barrel for jobs and food. "Starvation is certain," said one official of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

"We won't push them into the Ganges, could we?" said Relief and Rehabilitation Minister Abdul Mannan, echoing a recent comment of Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman. "But finding jobs for them is going to be a problem. If we give jobs to Biharis and not to Bengalis, there will be an uprising."

At the moment, an estimated 60 percent of the half-million Biharis in Bangladesh have jobs, growing with unemployment soaring among the majority Bengali community, the Biharis command no priority whatsoever.

"I have not had work for two years," said Mohammed Hussain, a 32-year-old father of two children. "If I could find work, I would take my chances and stay in Bangladesh, although I know we are not welcome here."

Mr. Hussain, who before the independence war was a moulder in a glass factory near Dacca, lives in a split bamboo shack in the festering, stinking alleyways of Mohammedpur, a major Bihari camp. About 30,000 Biharis and non-Bengalis as the government labels them—live at Mohammedpur.

Although the camp is supervised by the ICRC and food comes from various international organizations, hunger is already in the muddy lanes. Just a few days ago, the government of Bangladesh ordered the daily adult food ration to be reduced from 11.5 ounces of unground wheat to 11.2 ounces.

The UN World Health Organization had earlier determined that 11.5 ounces of wheat, which produces 6.4 ounces of flour, was the minimum daily requirement for an adult to survive.

But, in fact, even the newly reduced ration is nothing more than a figure on paper. At Mohammedpur, the average adult gets just a bit more than six ounces of wheat, by the time the Bangladesh Red Cross gets it delivered and the local police and Bengalis with bogus ration cards take their rake-off.

And Mohammedpur is considered one of the better camps in the country, because of its proximity to the foreign community in Dacca. At Saidpur, in the north, they're getting just over two ounces of wheat a day. And at the big port of Khulna, where distribution is no problem, the ration is 3.2 ounces.

Asked by a correspondent for the official explanation, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister Momen replied: "I will have to inquire. This is the first I hear of it. I'll have to look into it."

The minister's profession of ignorance, which could indeed be genuine, reflects accurately the best the Biharis could expect: neglect of a not very benign sort.

Knowing that they're not wanted in Bangladesh, nearly every Bihari refuses to believe that he could not be wanted in Pakistan, too. "Of course they will accept us," said Mohammed Panchu. "We are Pakistanis. We have given everything for Pakistan. They will not refuse us."

Told of Limit

Mr. Panchu owned a clothing shop before the war. Now he, his wife and five children have nothing. Staring at a visitor through thick glasses, his small, thin face covered with a white stubble, Mr. Panchu refused to accept what the visitor told him—that under an agreement signed in New Delhi three months ago, Pakistan was free to choose those persons it wanted to admit from among those who applied and that the overwhelming majority would be rejected.

"Why should Pakistan set a limit?" Mr. Panchu asked. "Why should they reject us? They will not."

The Biharis see themselves as loyal Pakistanis who fought and sacrificed for their country. The government of Pakistan, however, is not grateful.

The New Delhi agreement, signed by Pakistan and India on behalf of Bangladesh, set the terms for the repatriation of three groups of people: 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war in India; 150,000 Bengalis stranded in Pakistan and a "substantial number" of Biharis.

This "substantial number," which in theory has no predetermined limit, is to be made up of persons who fit the following categories: those who normally lived in West Pakistan before the war; those with members of their immediate families in the West; employees of the Pakistani central government and 25,000 "hardship cases."

According to a top source in the ICRC, which is now conducting a complete poll of Biharis, about 400,000 are expected to ask to go to Pakistan by the time registration is completed at the end of December. "Each and every one of them fully believes he fits one of the categories," the source said.

But except for central government employees, about whom records exist, most Biharis have no valid identity. Pakistan, taking full advantage of this lapse, has so far approved only 30,000 applicants. By the middle of the month, less than half of these had actually gone to Pakistan.

100,000 Escape

While the slow movement is caused largely by Pakistani foot-dragging, there is another complication. More than 100,000 Biharis have escaped from Bangladesh since the end of the war, slipping across the border into India and Nepal and some through Burma into Thailand.

Some of those persons cleared for admission by Pakistan are among the escapees and the ICRC is unable to contact them, further slowing down legal repatriation.

There is a widespread belief among Bengalis in Dacca that India gave in to loose language on the Biharis in order to appease Pakistan and get rid of the costly and embarrassing burden of the POWs.

Although government officials refuse to comment on this belief, they concede that the New Delhi pact gives Pakistan certain advantages. "Pakistan is not committed to any number," Foreign Secretary Enayat Karim said in an interview. "So we can safely assume that quite a few [Biharis] will remain in Bangladesh."

Mr. Karim and Mr. Momen insist that those Biharis who remain behind need not fear for their lives.

But both officials said the great problem will be in resettling the Biharis, not just economically but politically. "There is a long-term worry about how these formerly privileged people are going to adjust to competing with Bengalis as equals," Mr. Karim said.

Mr. Momen also referred to the problem of getting the money to "settle" the Biharis. "We will first appeal to world governments and international organizations to urge Pakistan to take them," Mr. Momen said. "Failing that, we will have to appeal to the world to help us settle them."

As to how the Biharis would be able to adjust to living among the Bengalis under the new rules of the game in Bangladesh, Mr. Momen said simply: "They will have to adjust. They have no choice."

Small Choice Seen

Perhaps, but Mohammed Zaqir believes he has some small choice. And he is not prepared to adjust.

Mr. Zaqir is a former razakar, a Bihari who joined the Pakistani Army and fought against the Bengali insurgents during the nine-month civil struggle. As an enemy within, the razakars were often more feared and hated than the West Pakistani troops.

Mr. Zaqir was captured by the Indian Army on the last day of the war and held as a prisoner of war for two months. Then he was turned over to the Bangladesh authorities and jailed. He was released last week.

"I have killed for my country," Mr. Zaqir said proudly, "and my country wants me. When we were captured by the Indians, my commander told us we could come to Pakistan whenever we were freed."

Standing in a soldierly parade rest in a shabby Mohammedpur camp office, the slim, 23-year-old man said that as a former razakar he had "too many enemies" among the Bengalis to remain in Bangladesh. "If for some reason Pakistan refuses to accept me, I'll try to make my own way there," he said. "I'll die trying if I have to."

Amnesty Group Says 60 Nations Employ Torture

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—More governments are turning to torture to retain power and soldiers are taking over from the police as torturers, Amnesty International said yesterday.

The London-based organization concerned with political detainees throughout the world said in its 334-page report there is evidence "that the practice of torture is being internationalized. Experts and their training, as well as torture equipment, are provided by one government for use in another state."

The report listed such physical tortures as beatings, sexual assault, suffocation, submersion and deprivation of sleep. Non-physical tortures included incarceration of sane persons in insane asylums, sensory deprivation and audio-visual terror techniques.

"Torture has virtually become a worldwide phenomenon," the report said. Among the 60 countries listed in the report as using torture for political purposes were: Portugal, the Soviet Union, Argentina and Brazil.

Associated Press.

BEARING UP—Newborn polar bear, being tenderly bottle-fed by official at Cincinnati zoo, is the first viable polar bear birth in the zoo's 98-year history. The 1 1/2-pounder is given a better than average chance of survival. These bears are an endangered species and have a life expectancy of 30 years.

SEATO Planning to Cut Staff 82% Because of China Détente

BANGKOK, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization—SEATO—announced yesterday a plan to cut its military staff by more than 82 percent as part of a reorganization prompted by the new détente with China.

The revamping was ordered by the foreign ministers of SEATO nations at a meeting on Sept. 28 in New York, and the specific plans have been submitted to member governments with approval expected before Dec. 31.

SEATO's military planning office, which kept current plans for defense against any aggression by China, is to be scrapped in favor of an "office of security affairs" concentrating on counter subversion.

Military Exercises Continue

However, Secretary-General Sunthorn Hongladarom told a news conference the 19-year-old organization would continue to hold military exercises, the scope and timing of which are yet to be decided.

He said that the formulation of plans for actual joint military action against aggression had been suspended, but plans could be brought out and reactivated upon recommendation by military chiefs of staff of member nations.

The civilian side of the seven-member alliance is to lose nearly 18 percent of its staff, but Mr. Sunthorn said community development and educational programs would be maintained and possibly expanded.

In numbers, the plan would cut the total SEATO staff from about 254 persons to 177, the greatest reductions being in military non-commissioned officers and drivers.

Mr. Sunthorn gave no estimate of the new budget of SEATO, which spends about $1.75 million a year.

22 Saved From Ship

ALDERNEY, Channel Islands, Nov. 26 (AP).—A Royal Navy helicopter lifted 22 crewmen to safety from a stricken Cypriot freighter today but another man was missing in heavy seas off this English Channel island.

102 Killed in Surge in Fighting As Reds Attack Near Saigon

SAIGON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Communist forces today staged an attack that was the closest to Saigon since September. In clashes throughout South Vietnam, government and Viet Cong troops suffered a total of 102 killed in fighting in the last 24 hours.

The South Vietnamese command said that 15 Communist soldiers were killed in a predawn attack against a government infantry position 18 miles northeast of Saigon.

Government casualties were listed as two dead and one wounded in the battle, five miles northwest of Tan Uyen district town, which is a few miles from South Vietnam's second biggest air base, Bien Hoa.

In September, Communist troops attacked a government position 11 miles southwest of the capital.

In fighting during the past two days near the Cambodian border, where several thousand government troops are trying to reopen an important highway, North Vietnamese gunners have continued heavy shelling, blocking a South Vietnamese advance.

Near Overrun Post

The Saigon command said that the Communists fired 100 rounds of 105-mm artillery yesterday into government infantry units south of the Bu Prang outpost, which the Reds overran more than three weeks ago. The area is about 120 miles northeast of Saigon.

Viet Cong forces also attacked government infantry and militia units in northern Quang Ngai Province yesterday, but the attacks were repulsed, leaving 16 Communists dead. Government troops reported four killed, six wounded and three missing.

The Saigon command reported that the Communists breached the cease-fire 93 times during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today and 15 times between 6 a.m. and midday today.

The figures represented a relatively high level of fighting, which could be a result of good weather conditions following recent floods brought by typhoons along the central coasts.

In Cambodia, Communist-led insurgents yesterday shot up a Mekong River convoy of 13 vessels near the town of Neak Leung, 70 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, and sank a Cambodian tugboat, a Phnom Penh military spokesman said today. He said that the other vessels in the convoy were damaged, but no one was killed or wounded.

The spokesman said that the six cargo boats and seven oil tankers were bringing essential supplies from South Vietnam and were negotiating a narrow passage slowly when attacked with rockets, recoilless rifles and heavy machine guns.

The spokesman said that the Khmer Rouge insurgent forces yesterday ago shelled the isolated city of Takeo, 40 miles south of Phnom Penh, killing one civilian and wounding 10.

He reported sporadic fighting near the isolated provincial capital of Prey Veng, 27 miles east of the capital. Government troops near Prey Veng yesterday killed 31 insurgents while one government soldier died.

There was sporadic fighting also, the spokesman said, on Highway 4 leading to the deep-sea port of Kompong Som. The highway remained blocked by insurgents.

Fired TV Chief Calls Pompidou 'Worn Out, Slack'

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Arthur Conte, who was dismissed last month as head of the state-run radio and television network in France, says in a new book that President Georges Pompidou is a worn-out, irresolute man who governs the nation in a state of permanent indecision.

Mr. Conte, in a book of memoirs, says that because the president no longer makes decisions and because Prime Minister Pierre Messmer is a mere shadow, power is really held by "anonymous and irresponsible" aides and advisers.

Mr. Conte, a onetime Socialist who became a Gaullist deputy before taking over the Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française last year, was fired from the ORTF after a public row over government interference in programs and over the network's financial deficit.

In his book "Hommes Libres" ("Free Men"), published today, Mr. Conte calls Mr. Pompidou "a worn-out, slack man who is more irresolute than ever," adding: "He has come to rule in a state of permanent indecision, even permanent contradiction . . . It is a problem of character."

The author says that France is governed in an anarchic way by "a strange government of spoiled children." He predicted that, if things do not change, the leftist dream of winning power from the Gaullists will be on its way to being realized.

Surgery for Djilas

BELGRADE, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Milovan Djilas, 62, Yugoslav writer and former vice-president, successfully underwent prostate surgery last week, family sources said yesterday.

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MUSIC IN PARIS

Two Stops for Opera Fanatics

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 26 (IHT).—Paris opera fanatics had two stops to make over the weekend—a new production of Puccini's "La Bohème" at the Opéra and a concert performance of Donizetti's "Caterina Cornaro" at the Salle Pleyel—and while Puccini fared very nicely, it was Donizetti and Montserrat Caballé who broke the applause meter.

And not without reason, for this late Donizetti work is a relatively recent and decidedly welcome exhumation from the bel canto graveyard. It is contemporary with the younger Verdi's early successes, and sounds like it, with powerful musical and dramatic accents, a consistently interesting orchestral framework, and vocal writing that both seizes on strong dramatic situations (although the libretto on the whole is no great shakes) and demands some formidable singing.

Montserrat Caballé, who sang the title role in Donizetti's "Caterina Cornaro."

Splendid Voice

The Spanish soprano, who has just opened the Barcelona opera season in a staging of the work, was in splendid voice and in far more dramatic temperament than is sometimes the case. She not only produced some ravishing and dramatic sounds, but her recent stage experience in the part probably stood her in good stead, for she (and Donizetti) let the character grow in the music. And the character of Caterina—a victim of love and intrigue in Venetian-Cypriot political circles in the 15th century—is not without its subtleties.

Giacomo Aragall, pacing himself through a noticeable indisposition, was nevertheless a very stylish tenor lover; a young American baritone, Ryan Edwards, displayed a rich high baritone and a solid sense of style as Lusignano, the tenor's sympathetic rival; and Gwynne Howell's sonorous and incisive bass was well employed as Mocenigo. Gianfranco Masini did not always get the desired attack and wealth of sound from the French Radio Lyric Orchestra and Chorus, but he kept things moving along nicely.

At the Opéra, the new "La Bohème," staged by Gian Carlo Menotti, proved to be a welcome step in the repertory-building task. It was also something of a novelty, for the Puccini work has always heretofore been the artistic property, so to speak, of the now-defunct Opéra-Comique.

Menotti and his designer, Luigi Samaritani, had the perfectly agreeable notion of moving the action from Murger's mid-1800s to Puccini's fin-de-siècle. This gave the designer a chance to create a Café Momus in the image of, say, the Deux Magots, and thus get one of the biggest hands of the evening.

But despite that and other attractive touches, there were incongruities. His bohemian artists were dressed more like bankers, and the garret staircase did not permit the somewhat portly Carlo Cossutta (Rodolfo) and his Mimi, Jeannette Pilou, to exit arm in arm, and—so many productions do it, why complain, but were café terraces open in midwinter in the 19th century? Menotti's staging was rich in detail, but much of the detail was obtrusive, such as the colorful bum cutting up during Musetta's waltz.

Things were better musically under Aldo Ceccato's idiomatic and sympathetic leadership. Pilou was an appealing Mimi and Cossutta an admirably restrained Rodolfo, finishing Act I on a pianissimo low note instead of a fortissimo high one, and Act IV with dignified grief instead of with supplementary sobs. Claude Meloni, stepping in on short notice for Robert Kerns, was Marcello, Yves Bisson was Schaunard, and José Van Dam was Colline, all well sung and amusingly acted, and Michel Roux and Jacques Loreau contributed nice character sketches as Benoit and Alcindoro. Joanna Bruno was a lively but somewhat hard-voiced Musetta.

Indian Relics Dug Up in Conn.

WINDSOR, Conn., Nov. 26 (AP).—American Indian relics dating to 1600 BC have been unearthed in what archaeologists believe was a large cemetery where ashes were deposited in saucer-shaped holes after the bodies were cremated.

State archaeologist Dr. Douglas P. Jordan said the find is "rather spectacular," not only because the artifacts were found intact, but also because such artifacts are rarely found any more. They were uncovered last month by workers constructing a warehouse.

The relics include axes, spearheads, drills, scrapers and two minerals which were used for starting fires, but no skeletons or skulls were discovered, Dr. Jordan said.

Two Get Karajan Prize

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP).—A Japanese and a Russian shared the top award in the biennial Herbert Von Karajan Prize for Young Conductors, it was announced yesterday. An international jury selected Kazuhiro Kaizumi, 24, and Kasily Sinaisky, 26. First prize includes a 10,000 deutsche mark cash award. The pair also will be invited to conduct Mr. Von Karajan's Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

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Jim Beam

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MUSIC IN LONDON

A National Birthday Party for Britten

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—A virtually nationwide celebration of Benjamin Britten's 60th birthday (Nov. 22) reached an extraordinary climax yesterday, with BBC's Radio-3 devoting the entire day to broadcasts of his music and with BBC-TV, last night, putting on a 105-minute retrospective extravaganza ending with a live telecast from the Royal Albert Hall of his Spring Symphony performed by the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus under Andre Previn.

Has any other composer been so lavishly honored in his lifetime? I doubt it. It was a unique celebration confirming the unique position that Britten holds in modern music, and not in Britain. It is in the nature of his uniqueness that rationalization may be found.

A glib formulation might be that the secret of Britten's success has been his disposition and ability to write modern music for the man who hates modern music. But there is more to it than that. My own guess is that Britten appears to British music-lovers as a reassuring symbol of the survival of a British—and European—musical tradition.

Aloof From Fashion

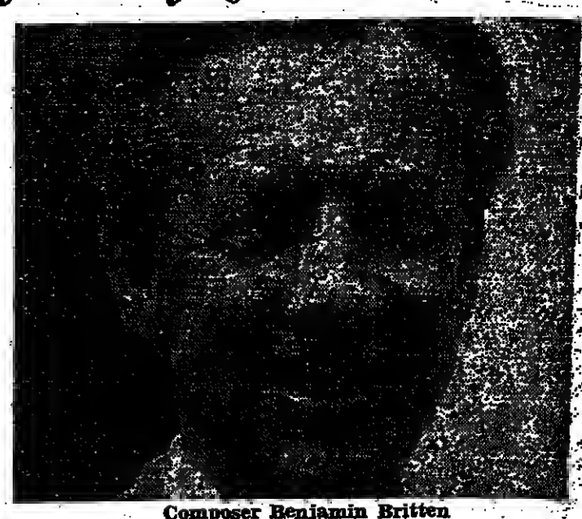
He has become fashionable by avoiding fashion. He has remained aloof from all the musical fashions of the century: neoclassicism, serialism, electronic experimentation, aleatory adventure, etc. His music has a contemporary gloss, but it is rooted in tradition, even conventional. His success has been, I suspect, a triumph not of genius, but of intelligence—and of a musicianship both fervent and fastidious.

There was a clue in some excavations from the BBC's archives at the beginning of last night's telecast. These were examples of his earliest professional work, music for commercials and documentaries dating from the late Thirties. They were accompanied by a quote from Britten at the time: "Our job is to be useful—and to the living."

Most of the "useful" music of this century has been written for films, radio, television and song backings, and most of this music has remained within the melodic, harmonic and instrumental conventions of the European masterpieces. Britten, had he chosen to work in these fields, could have been the best composer of them all.

He chose, instead, the more respectable forms of opera, symphony, art song, chamber music and choral works, daring to write essentially conventional and "useful" music at a time when other composers, fearing to seem imitative, sought a kind of communal originality that ended by being less original than Britten. He was skillful enough, craftsman enough and, above all, intelligent enough to get away with it.

The lesson would seem to be that tastes have not changed as much as we are led to believe. Britten has never been more original than in the notion that a composer's job is to write "useful" music—and not just for film, radio and television, career has shown that it still be done in the time-hon forms, and this was, I sug what the unprecedented "m happy returns" was all about.



Composer Benjamin Britten

MUSIC IN ITALY

'Extended' Edition of 'Don Carlos' a Succe

By William Weaver

VENICE, Nov. 26 (IHT).—In 1971, the Institute of Verdi Studies in Parma held an international congress of musicologists devoted exclusively to one Verdi opera: "Don Carlos." Before that well attended meeting, Verdi's "French" masterpiece, composed for the Paris Opéra in 1867, was certainly familiar to audiences everywhere (including those of Covent Garden and of the Metropolitan), but perhaps its vital position in the Verdian canon was not entirely realized. In any case, the many papers read at the congress (and subsequently published) have continued to stimulate further investigation of the work.

Perhaps the most spectacular result was the discovery, two years ago, of several passages of music—some of them fairly long—that Verdi composed but then cut just after the Paris dress rehearsal. The English critic Andrew Porter found this material, more than 15 minutes of music, in the orchestral parts. He prepared a performing edition of the excisions and last year the Boston Opera under Sarah Caldwell and then the BBC offered "complete" performances of "Don Carlos."

This edition—minus, inevitably, the lengthy ballet music which Verdi could not cut in balletomane Paris—has now been heard in Italian translation, inaugurating the season at the Teatro La Fenice in Venice. The unfamiliar, extended version of "Don Carlos" has been an almost unqualified success and rightly so.

Especially moving is the duet between Don Carlos and his father after the death of Rodrigo, a kind of apotheosis which rounds out a scene already of heartrending beauty. But there is also an appealing opening chorus, an exchange between Elisa and Eboli, and a longer introduction of Rodrigo before his duet with Don Carlos.

The Fenice assembled a st cast, in which Nicola Ghia as Philip, and Fiorenza Cos as Eboli, were outstanding much-publicized and much bated soprano Katia Ricc sang soberly but uninteresti until she reached Elisabetta's aria, which she delivered nuance and feeling. The Veriano Luchetti was out depth, but not actually neg Piero Cappuccili was a blu fectual Rodrigo, and the comer Gianfranco Casarini a promising inquisitor.

Perhaps to guarantee swi of movement, Pier Luigi Pi signed uniformly gray sets stroying Verdi's carefully pa ed alternation of indoors an doors, skies and ceilings. Faggioni's staging was gen apt, though sometimes sa scious (the scene changes sionally overshadowed tric moments of the libretto) conductor, Georges Prêtre, alert playing from the orch though now and then the —and once or twice the sa found it hard to keep up him. Nevertheless, like the tor, he kept things moving

The four-and-a-half-hou formance did not seem lon the merit is, of course, Ver

INSIGHT AT PARIS SHOW

Seating Arrangements and Society

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 26 (IHT).—Ghislaine's *plans de table* are a fascinating insight into 25 years of French social life.

On display at the Findlay Gallery (until the end of the week) the *plans de tables* (seating arrangements) are the work of Princess Ghislaine de Polignac, a mainstay of Paris society.

A polished blonde with periwinkle-blue eyes, the princess does public relations but also spends a lot of time helping out with parties. Besides her natural penchant for them, she has an artistic background.

"Both my father and brother painted. As children, we spent a lot of time in museums and I was always art conscious. At school, I got bad grades because I was constantly doodling.

"When I moved into my apartment in the Hotel Lambert" (one of Paris's beautiful houses on Ile Saint Louis), "I started making *plans de table* because I noticed that people like to know in advance next to whom they're being seated. I also made them hogs because," the princess edded tactfully, "many of my guests were not young and I did not want them to have to pull out their glasses."

Illustrated Story

As a result, the *plans* grew into little tableaux. As each of them is closely related to the occasion, the whole collection offers a fairly complete and illustrated story of Paris society's parties in the past 25 years.

One of the earliest balls the princess illustrated was the Bal des Oiseaux given at the Palais Rose right after World War II. The costumes were by Jacques Fath, who, with Christian Dior, was the young lion of Paris couture.

A few years later, Yves Saint Laurent, then a young man working at Dior's, decorated an exotic Bal des Iles given by Baron de Redé, with giant pineapples.

The Bal de l'Essor, a charity ball given every year by Baronne de Cabrol, took place in 1954 at the Palais des Glaces. Each guest had to skate his way in. The illustration of that ball shows Baron de Redé making his grand entrance in an 18th-century sleigh pushed by white-wigged butlers and surrounded by 12 women in swan's costumes.

In 1967 a dinner for Princess Margaret of Denmark and Prince Henrik, then recently engaged and on their first trip together to Paris, was illustrated with the entwined coats of arms of both families.

In Contrast

In contrast, a small dinner for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in 1968 called for a classic *plan de table* presented as an open book.

In 1969, in a landmark in the party world, Baron de Redé gave his Oriental ball at which guests were greeted by two life-size papier-mâché elephants ringing a gong on top of the courtyard. The *plan* shows the baron's costume which the princess designed. Cardin made it. "I spent hours at the Bibliothèque Nationale and copied the picture of an Afghan warrior. I insisted that the costume be black and gray, because I knew everybody else would dress quite gaudily." (They did.)

Last June, the princess gave a dinner for Baronne Guy de Rothschild for which she painted 60 plates with Belle Epoque Dames de Chez Maxims (turn-of-the-century flirts). Having given the party, she also gave the plates to the baroness, which took some doing because all the women guests wanted to take their plates home.

Some Opinions

Having lived through it all, the princess has some definite opinions about parties. "Since the war, people keep saying Parisian life is over. It is not so. Fortunately, Paris is as brilliant and elegant and always, even if, the so-called Saison de Paris is shorter than it used to be, which makes it even more hectic."

If Proust were alive, he would surely like to hear the princess saying that "you can't buy your way into Paris society. People here have seen too much to be impressed. The only assets that make it are beauty or wit. Money is important, but money alone is not enough."

Combining Krishna and Arithmetic

By Eleanor Blau

DALLAS (NYT).—Krishna Kumari was telling her kindergarten pupils a story about Lord Krishna and a bee the other day when she stopped to scold a boy for inattention.

"Oh, there's Jason, listening to his mind, his garbage-pail mind," Krishna Kumari said. Jason put his hands to his eyes in shame. He stayed that way a long time, face tilted down, the topknot of hair sprouting from his otherwise shaved head.

"Servant of the mind," the young teacher intoned, gazing at him. Then she resumed the tale.

The scene was a classroom of the Gurukula, a boarding school to which the more dedicated members of the so-called Hare Krishna cult send their children when they reach the age of 4 or 5.

It is the only school so far for the movement, which was founded in the United States in 1965 by an Indian guru, A. C. Bhaktivedanta, known to his devotees as Prabhupada, a title of respect.

5,000 Followers

He had come to tell the West about Krishna, God of the Vedic scriptures who is said to have taken human form 5,000 years ago. Prabhupada now has 5,000 followers, three-quarters of whom are in the United States. The rest are in Europe and Asia, according to the Los Angeles headquarters of his International Society of Krishna Consciousness.

The devotees, who take Indian spiritual names, have become a familiar sight in many cities. Dressed in orange or pale yellow garments—the men with shaved heads except for a tuft of hair—the young ascetics sell Krishna literature and ring little bells, chanting the name of their lord.

Only some are strong enough in the faith to send their children to the school. Parents are asked, although not required, to visit the youngsters only once a year.

Seventy-five children from the ages of 3 to 15 presently attend the Gurukula, whose name means place of the guru in Sanskrit.

Ten adults, most in their late 20s, teach and supervise the children with the help of assistants. Pupils are divided into three age levels and are separated, according to sex, in the oldest or advanced group.

Context of the Faith

The world of Krishna pervades their lives. They learn reading and writing in English and Sanskrit, arithmetic, history and geography, all in the context of the faith.

"Then Krishna swallowed all the flames of the fire until it was completely gone," reads a 10-year-old, in a sari and pigtails, from one of the sect's books for children. The teacher nods. "What is the verb?" he asks. "What is the object?"

Krishna Kumari's reproach in the kindergarten class reflected a basic aim of the two-year-old school: to teach self-control.

"A person who can control his senses and mind can learn and understand many things," explained Nandarani, supervisor of the older girls and wife of Dayanda, the headmaster. "We assure that they are going to be good devotees of God as well as good all-around citizens, free from lust, anger and greed, which are the major ailments in American society."

Cold Showers

All students and teachers take two cold showers a day, the first when they rise at 3:30 or 4 a.m. Adult devotees believe that sexual desire wastes spiritual energy, so the only permissible contact is between married couples once a month at the optimum time for procreation.

The children do not leave the school except to play in the yard or, in the case of the older pupils, sell literature in the neighborhood. Donations, $100-a-month tuition and the sale of incense manufactured at the sect's Los Angeles headquarters provide the school's $10,000 monthly income, spokesmen said.

Historical Jazz Album Produced By Smithsonian

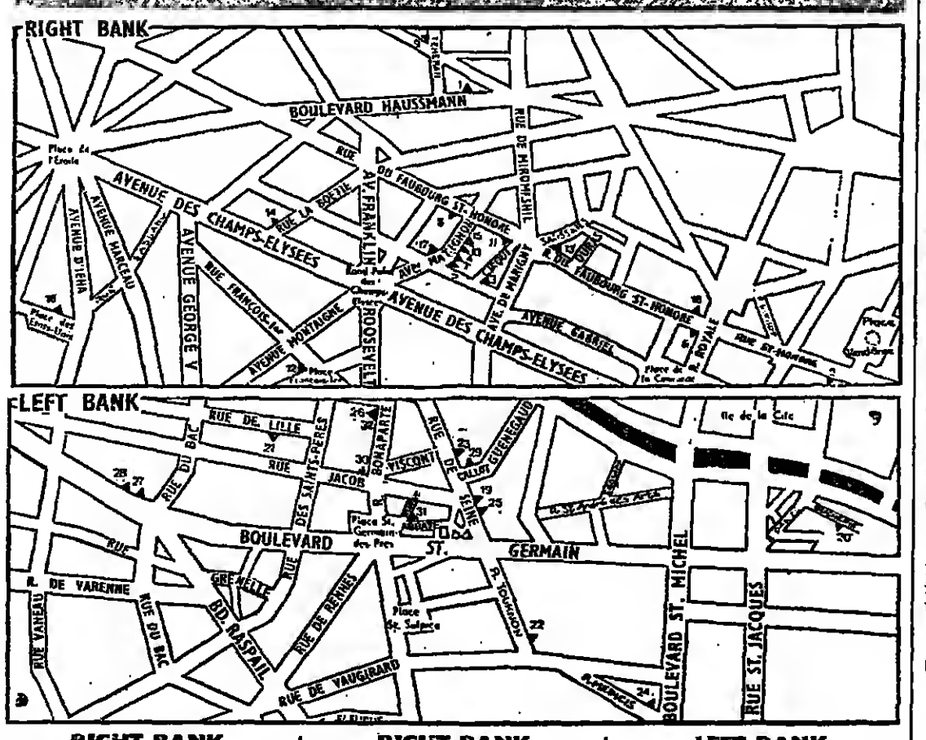
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Smithsonian Institution has produced a comprehensive collection of classic jazz, unprecedented in that it draws on the archives of all of the major recording firms.

There are six long-playing records in the boxed set, containing 86 selections from the great figures of American jazz. It is both a beginner's library and a rare collection of records, some of them long unavailable.

Several record companies have issued historical jazz sets, but drawn only from their own catalogues. The museum's project enlisted the cooperation of 17 companies.

The Smithsonian had to agree that the record set will not be sold in commercial outlets. The public may buy it from the museum's shops by mail, for $21.50 including postage and handling.

PARIS ART GALLERIES



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DM – Deutsche Mark; * – Ex-div. quot. † – New. NA – not available. SF. Belgian francs; LF – Luxembourg francs; SF – Swiss franc. † – Offer price; s – asked

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

BUSINESS — FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1973

...de Pledges ...S. Industry ...ill Get Fuel

...oiding a Slump ...kes Top Priority

By Carl Gewirtz

...NDON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—The ...a administration intends to ...he full force of its authority ...ep fuel flowing to industry ...otect the nation's output of ...s and services and to mini- ...the risk of widespread un- ...oyment.

...e will not create a recession ...by ignoring this crisis or ...anicking in the face of it," ...les DiBona, special con- ...nt to the President on ...y, said here today. "We ...to squeeze down demand (for ...shift some of it to coal and ...mize U.S. oil production."

DiBona, who helped draw ...he energy emergency actions ...nced by President Nixon ...night, said that "we intend to ...ll we can to keep fuels flow- ...to those sectors of the ...omy where fuel use is di- ...y related to industrial and ...omic output.

...e will have to cut back on ...personal consumption of fuel ...ome heating, lighting, private ...omobile travel and other uses."

...ld a conference of European ...ers and money managers.

Drivers Worst Hit

...e now envisioned, passenger ...drivers will be the worst hit ...he nation's oil refiners shunt ...traction away from gasoline to ...uels needed by industry. This ...mean that during the first ...months of next year—the ...t of winter and the worst of ...anticipated shortages—gaso- ...output will be 1.4 million ...ls a day, or 21.4 percent, ...normal demand.

...e will request, encourage and ...necessary order" refiners to ...this shift, he said.

...e oil shortage, at its worst ...g the first quarter of 1974, ...pected to equal 17 percent ...projected demand. However, ...quid petroleum constitutes ...46 percent of U.S. energy use. ...shortfall is forecast to be ...8 percent of needs.

...object of the Nixon mea- ...yesterday, cutting home ...g oil 15 percent as of Jan. 1 ...banning retail sales of gaso- ...n Sundays as of next month, ...signed to keep the shortfalls ...falling equally on the ...y-consuming sectors.

...us, when the administration ...ed reductions come into ef- ...commercial enterprises will ...themselves with a 25 percent ...while industry's shortfall will ...the area of 10 percent. But ...t or all" of industry's cutback ...be made up by "simple im- ...ements in efficiency of oper- ...better maintenance and the ...llation of very simple devices ...ve fuel," Mr. DiBona said.

...me 250,000 barrels of oil a ...are expected to be saved by ...ing electricity generation back ...oil to coal, and the admini- ...tion is seeking legislative au- ...ity to order this transfer. ...administration is also seeking ...horization for the Atomic ...gy Commission to divert elec- ...ty from its uranium enrich- ...t processing to utilities while ...are closed for the conversion ...that customers will not be ...rived of services.

...addition, Mr. DiBona esti- ...ed that another 150,000 to ...000 barrels of oil a day could ...recovered from U.S. wells cur- ...ly operating at less than ...imum efficiency and from ...sits on federally owned land.

...indicated that the admini- ...on hopes to avoid the war ...s' system of ration books, ...h he said the public seems ...think is a panacea for the ...tage problem. "It's a hum- ...experience to try to devise ...stem that is equitable and ...he observed. While no final ...ion has yet been made, ...oning will be implemented if ...essary," he added.

...king that known U.S. coal ...ves "could meet our energy ...s for at least 800 years, based ...current consumption rates," ...DiBona said the government ...ecepping up its research pro- ...cus on how to use coal more ...ciently. He said the admin- ...tion is seeking congressional ...oval for a $115-million addi- ...to the fiscal 1974 budget for ...gy research and half of that ...would be earmarked for coal.

...urco Is Worth...

Nov. 26, 1973

...e Eurco, the currency cocktail of ...nine EEC monies, is made up of ...percent deutsche marks, 22.3 percent ...ch francs, 14.6 percent pounds ster- ...9.9 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, ...percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent ...a, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and ...cent Irish pounds. As calculated by ...Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the ...o was today worth:

.....	2.16109	Belgian Fr.	47.53710
...ch Fr.	5.62672	Krone	7.59226
.....	0.50685	Irish £.....	0.50685
.....	754.32406	Lux. Fr....	47.53710
...ders ..	3.29869	U.S. $	1.19573

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pollution-Free Plastic Developed

Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories Inc., of Japan, has developed a pollution-free plastic made from starch rather than oil. Hayashibara officials say the starch-based plastic, which dissolves in water and does not emit a poisonous gas when burned, has the same strength as that made from oil. The plastic, to be produced through fermentation of starch, is also resistant to weak acids, alkali and oil, they say. The company plans to build a test plant with a capacity of 10 metric tons a month by the autumn of next year, aiming at construction of a 3,000 to 5,000-ton-a-year plant in 1975.

Arab-Japanese Bank Planned

Negotiations are nearing completion for the establishment of a joint Arab-Japanese investment bank based in Japan, French banking sources report. The bank will use Arab funds for investment in Japan and also to finance trade between Arab countries and Japan. Five Japanese banks are involved in the project, including Bank of Tokyo, the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan and Nomura Securities. Arab participants include the Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises as well as the Jordanian Arab Bank, the sources say.

IBM Sets 2% Price Increase

International Business Machines is introducing price increases that include a rise of 2 percent for most data-processing products and services. IBM says the price adjustments reflect the increasing cost of doing business and have been reviewed with the Cost of Living Council. The price increase of 2 percent for equipment rental, monthly maintenance, data processing education and program products is effective from March 1, 1974. IBM also announces price increases for office products, including a boost of about 5 percent for electric typewriters.

Nippon Metal to Cut Aluminum Sales

Nippon Light Metal Co. plans to curtail aluminum shipments to customers by 20 percent, effective with December shipments, because of a production cutback resulting from electricity and oil shortages. Nippon Light Metal produces about 28,000 tons of aluminum a month. The company also plans to raise its price for aluminum to 230,000 yen (about $820) a metric ton from 205,000 yen, effective with December shipments, due to increased labor and raw-materials costs.

Degussa Forms New U.S. Company

Deutsche Gold und Silber Scheideanstalt AG (Degussa) has formed a new U.S. subsidiary, Degussa Alabama Inc., which will build a chemical production plant on a 300-acre site near Mobile, Ala. In a first $36-million investment phase a 16,000-metric-ton-a-year methionine plant and an aerosil plant with yearly capacity of 5,400 metric tons will be built on the site by 1976. This will bring Degussa's worldwide production capacity to 46,000 tons of methionins and 28,000 tons of aerosil. Methionine is an amino acid used mainly for supplementing mixed poultry feedstuffs and aerosil is a fumed silica for special industrial applications.

Machine Tool Orders Surge 12% in U.S. to a 4-Year High

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine-tool orders in October rose to the highest levels in more than four years. The energy shortage and other factors, however, are clouding the outlook.

Bookings for these key capital goods last month totaled $258.9 million, up 12 percent from $230.3 million in September and 83 percent above the $141.8 million a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

The October rise was sparked by increased demand from the domestic metal-working industry. Orders by U.S. manufacturers rose 21 percent from September to $233.2 million, up from $192.3 million, and were 84 percent above the $126.5 million of October, 1972. Foreign orders fell 32 percent to $25.7 million from $38 million in September but were 67 percent above the $15.4 million of a year earlier.

The October totals pushed 10-month orders for machine tools to $2.17 billion, about double the $1.09 billion of a year earlier. That put orders for the year to date above the $2.08 billion for all 1966, the highest year since combined metal-cutting and metal-forming machine records have been kept.

Energy Crisis Effects

The October figures do not reflect any impact of the latest energy crisis, which did not become obvious until November. Effects of the shortage on machine tools are hard to predict, and may be difficult to measure even in retrospect. Many industry officials believe that the current rate of machine-tool ordering is unsustainably high, and that orders are likely to taper off somewhat in coming months regardless of energy considerations.

However, a continued shortage of petroleum products may slow machine-tool ordering by the automotive industry, which is a major market. And if anti-pollution restrictions on automobiles are significantly reduced, some potential orders for auto-emission cleanup equipment may be lost.

In contrast, a prolonged energy shortage could result in more orders for equipment to produce small cars, manual transmissions and engines that have less power but consume less gasoline.

Machine tools in themselves are not large energy consumers, nor is the machine-tool industry a major user of petroleum products. Therefore, any major impact would have to come about through a reduced demand for metal parts produced by machine tools rather than a direct squeeze on machine-tool production or operation.

Should the fuel shortage slow the economy significantly in 1974, as some business leaders fear it will, machine-tool orders will taper off, too. But the machine-tools industry, like other capital goods industries, tends to lag behind economic swings, with orders and shipments continuing strong after consumer-goods sales have slowed and then continuing to lag after consumer goods have picked up again.

Machine-tool shipments in October totaled $135.3 million, a 22.3 percent gain from September and 48 percent above the $91.3 million of a year earlier.

U.K. Groups Seek Loans

By William F. Low

LONDON, Nov. 26 (IHT).—Both the Greater London Council (GLC) and the U.K. Electricity Council are negotiating with a group of international banks to raise substantial sums of money on the Eurocurrency markets.

Although final details remain to be fixed, the GLC is understood to be looking for a minimum of $250 million, while the Electricity Council, which borrowed $1 billion earlier this year, will raise around $200 million. Among the banks involved is National Westminster Bank.

Also nearing completion is a $250-million loan for seven years on the behalf of the British Gas Corp. This deal, which is being arranged by Bankers Trust Co., Bank of Tokyo, and First Boston Europe, incorporates a maximum average interest rate of 10 percent, based on the London Eurodollar interbank rate.

International bankers believe that further large Eurocurrency borrowings by the British public and private sectors are likely. Various local authorities, such as Lanarkshire, are studying offers from both British and foreign banks. In addition, bankers report a growing number of inquiries from British corporate treasurers who are eager to borrow Eurocurrencies to finance foreign acquisitions.

Profit Declines At Toyo Kogyo

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Toyo Kogyo Co., maker of Mazda rotary-engine autos, said today its net profit for the six months ended Oct. 31 totaled 4.051 billion yen (about $14.5 million), down from 4.113 billion yen a year earlier.

The company's sales in the period rose to 239.47 billion yen from 195.98 billion yen a year earlier.

Toyo Kogyo will pay a 4-yen dividend for the October term, unchanged from the preceding half and from a year earlier, the company said.

It sold 391,324 vehicles in the half, up 14.7 percent from a year earlier. The total included 242,450 autos, up 23.3 percent, and 138,874 trucks, down 3.3 percent, both compared with a year earlier.

The company exported 179,864 autos in the October period, up 23.3 percent from a year earlier.

Firms' Profits In U.S. Said To Be Inflated

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A combination of inflation and "generally accepted accounting principles" is overstating corporate profits and hurting the chances for needed tax reform, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today.

In its November survey, the bank called on U.S. companies and the accounting profession to find ways of showing up the "phantom" element in conventionally reported profits.

Morgan contended that this illusory component enters into company income statements when materials used up in production are charged at their original cost, rather than at current cost, and also when charges for depreciation of plant and equipment are based on the original, rather than replacement, cost.

Scores Tax Laws

"In an age of inflation, gains in profits often are more illusory than real—a fact that is very inadequately recognized in the nation's tax laws," it said.

Morgan suggested that "regardless of the rules of the IRS, reports . . . could be prepared in such a way that would explicitly take account of inflation and put . . . profits in truer perspective."

The bank noted that the accounting profession has experimented with accounting methods that minimize distortions caused by inflation. Morgan added that the reloctance of companies and accountants to adopt new methods is by no means a matter of stubbornness or lethargy.

"Real risks are involved that at least some users of financial statements would be more confused than helped," it said.

Nevertheless, Morgan urged that "the accounting profession and corporate community do a better job" of putting profits into perspective. "Otherwise there can be little hope of a really fresh look by Congress at the deficiencies of present depreciation tax rules."

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U.S. Growth Next Year Seen Sluggish

Real GNP Increase Predicted at 2.3%

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—With inflation and energy shortages looming as major threats, the economy can look forward to "sluggish growth" in 1974, the Conference Board said over the weekend.

The board reached this conclusion in a summary of an economic forum comprised of 11 of the nation's most prominent economists and business analysts that met here on Nov. 13.

The forum expects gross national product to reach $1,390 billion next year, a gain of 7.7 percent over the 1973 level. But 5.3 percent of this gain will represent inflation, leaving real growth of only 2.3 percent.

These figures compare with an estimated 11.5 percent increase in GNP for 1973, with 5 percent the result of inflation and 6 percent representing real growth.

Consumer prices, the forum said, are expected to jump 5.7 percent in 1974, compared with 5.9 percent this year. A wholesale price rise of 6.9 percent is projected next year, against 13.5 percent in 1973. Industrial output is expected to advance 2.8 percent, against 8.9 percent this year.

5.1% Jobless Rate

An average unemployment rate of 5.1 percent is predicted, compared with 4.9 percent in 1973.

Forum members, it was said, did not attempt to assess numerically the economic impact of the energy problem, but virtually all of the participants believe a severe cutback in energy supplies would pose a substantial threat to business conditions in 1974.

Albert T. Sommers, senior vice-president and chief economist of the board, said: "The economic forum looks toward 1974 as a year of sluggish growth, with declines in automobiles and housing offset by rising capital spending and continued strength in exports, all in an environment characterized by continuing scarcities and pressing inflationary trends in both wages and prices."

Dow Index Drops 29.05 Points

N.Y. Prices Plunge in Heavy Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Concern over the energy squeeze and word from President Nixon that Americans will have to make sacrifices to avoid a severe fuel shortage this winter triggered another barrage of selling on the New York Stock Exchange today, stretching a steep market decline into its fifth week.

While Mr. Nixon's message contained no surprises, analysts said it brought to a head all the emotion connected with the energy problem.

The President told a nationwide television audience last night that he would take a variety of measures to reduce consumption of energy. Included was a ban on Sunday gasoline sales, cuts in heating oil supplies to homes, offices and factories, and a blackout on advertising and ornamental lights.

The White House also said more action to deal with the worsening shortage would be taken in a matter of weeks. Some analysts suggested that investors may have interpreted this as meaning gasoline rationing was a possibility, although the President made no mention of it.

Another item that appeared to dampen market sentiment was the announcement by First National Bank of Chicago that it is lifting its prime interest rate by 1/4 point to 8 3/4 percent.

The Dow Jones industrials average tumbled 29.05 to 824.95 and brought to around 160 points the drop in the index since Oct. 26. The Dow had been off more than 37 at its lowest level of the day.

The NYSE common stock index showed a loss of 1.58 to 51.51 while declines routed advances by around an 11-to-1 margin.

Turnover was 19.83 million shares, well ahead of last Friday's post-Thanksgiving Day 11.47 million.

General Motors slumped 2 3/8 to 49 3/4 after a delayed opening. Last Friday, GM announced it was cutting production for the first time in three years.

Ford and Chrysler surrendered more than a point each.

Du Pont slumped 4 points to 157 among the chemicals. Dow Chemical fell 1 7/8 to 48 1/4, Monsanto 3 1/8 to 52, and Allied Chemical 2 5/8 to 41 5/8.

Prices dropped sharply in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 2.82 to 93.87, while declines outnumbered advances, 882 to 112.

Stocks Tumble in Europe As Recession Fears Grow

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Stock markets plunged throughout Europe today as a growing fuel shortage raised fears of a business depression.

The British government announced that gas rationing books will be distributed to the nation's 13 1/2 million motorists on Thursday but will not be put into use unless the fuel crisis becomes more acute.

In London, the Financial Times index fell 14.1 to a 2 1/2 year low at 363.9 and the Herstatt index of West German stocks dropped more than two points to a record low. All other European exchanges were sharply lower.

U.S. stocks dropped on European markets and brokers said this was in reaction to President Nixon's announcement of tighter fuel curbs.

The dollar had a mixed reception in foreign exchanges. It was strong in Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris and Zurich but weak in London and Frankfurt.

Dealers ascribed the conflicting dollar movements to general uncertainty over the economic future of the West. London newspapers headlined what they called the threats of a general depression because of the energy crisis.

Some brokers predicted a major stock rally when and if Arab countries lift their embargoes and end production cutbacks. In Zurich, one stock market specialist said recent losses would be erased "as soon as an end to the embargo is in sight." A French broker also said falling stock prices "will be immediately reversed" when the oil situation improves.

U.S. Bank Lifts Prime Rate

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—First National Bank of Chicago today raised its prime rate to 9-3/4 percent from 9 1/2 percent, effective tomorrow.

Chauncey E. Schmidt, vice-chairman of the bank, said that the increase "reflects the recent and probably short-lived uptrend in money market rates."

Mr. Schmidt also noted that the bank is placing its prime rate on a decimal basis rather than the fractional basis formerly used. "If our formula guideline had been 9.65 percent or 9.85 percent, we would have set our rate accordingly," he said. The bank's guideline sets the prime rate at 108 percent of the three-week average dealer-offered 90-day commercial paper rate.

Mr. Schmidt said the bank's purpose in replacing the old fractional increment in the prime rate with the decimal system reflects a belief that the new method is more precise and appropriate for present day business use.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Nov. 26, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)...	2.3537	2.3635	—10.12
Belg. fr. (A)....	39.915	37.625	
Belg fr (B)....	39.625	37.625	+13.12
Deutsche mark.	2.6407	2.65	+21.24
Danish krone..	6.0975	6.075	+14.47
Escudo.....	24.95	24.6	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.675	4.6775	
Fr fr. (B).....	4.5262	4.5075	+12.05
Guilder	2.7605	2.754	+17.56
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	631.0	620.0	
Lira (B).....	604.31	603.0	— 3.58
Peseta.....	57.25	57.315	
Schilling.....	19.25	19.3	+19.76
Sw. krona.....	4.4425	4.435	+ 8.39
Swiss franc....	3.2135	3.2175	+10.81
Yen.....	280.12	280.65	+ 9.83

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	60¾	AbbtLb 1.20	19	38	63½	62¼	67½	+1½
8⅞	4⅞	ACF Ind2.40	9	23	4½	4½	4½	— 1
17½	12¼	AcmeClev 1	7	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	14½	AcmeM 1.20	6	x9	23	22½	22½	— ⅞
8⅞	5½	AdmDg .04e	7	10	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
14¾	11⅞	AdmE 1.15e		76	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8½	5½	Ad Mills .33	7	10	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
34	11½	Addrso .60	27	290	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— 1
16	7¼	Admiral	4	132	10⅛	9	9½	— 1⅛
10⅝	9	Advinv .10e		6	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
87	57½	AetnaLife 2	10	215	74	73	73	— 1½
8⅞	10⅞	Ahman .20e	5	21	11½	11	11	— ⅛
9	3⅝	Aileen Inc	7	204	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
85⅞	31	AirProd .30	32	106	43⅞	42¼	42⅞	— 1⅝
88¼	10¾	Airco .80	9	312	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	1⅝
3⅝	1⅞	AJ Industrs	5	70	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
31¼	20½	Alcoa 1.10	8	5	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
17½	14¼	Ala Gas 1.18	6	7	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska Inlrs	32	190	27½	24⅞	25	— 2½
8⅞	7⅞	AlbertoC .35	7	40	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
17⅞	10½	Albertsn .50	10	16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
30⅞	7¼	AlcoStd .36	4	47	7¼	7	7	— ⅝
42¾	29¼	AlconLb .16	46	36	33	32	32	— 1¼
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	15	74	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	23¼	AlisMf 2.96e	8	20	25⅞	24½	24½	— ⅝
16	6¾	AllAfLe .24	8	x614	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
9½	8⅝	AllegCp .36e	10	45	9	8½	8½	— ⅝
33⅝	19⅝	AllgLud 1.20	5	92	26½	25½	25½	— ⅞
44½	35½	AllgLud pf 3		4	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅞
84½	77⅞	AllgPw 1.44	7	83	18⅞	18¼	18⅞+	½
99⅝	9	AllenGp .65t	7	20	9½	8⅝	9½	— ⅞
48	20⅛	AllCh 1.32	32	842	44	41⅝	41⅝	— 2⅝
44⅞	24⅞	AllMnl .48	15	27	25⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— 1½
32	14	AllPd .80	4	29	14⅝	14	14½	— ⅝
30⅝	21	AllStr 1.50	5	275	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
6⅛	3	Alld Supmkt	9	47	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
83⅞	8	AllisChl .20e	8	147	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅝
15½	6⅛	AllrItal .50	4	10	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
17⅞	11½	AlphaPl .60	5	2	13½	13	13	— ⅛
80½	47½	Alcoa 1.9f	11	317	61½	60	60½	— 2¼
22⅝	22¼	AmalSg 1.60	6	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	AMBAC .50	5	42	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅝
6½	4	Amcord .20e	5	40	4⅞	4	4	— ⅝
26¼	18½	Amerce 1.20	7	22	22½	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
80½	29¼	A Hess .30b	12	222	35⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— 1½
91½	67½	A Hes pf3.50		84	80	76	76	— 5½
40	15½	AAirFill .42	16	14	17¼	16¼	16⅝	— ⅝
25⅝	9¼	Am Airlin		422	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11½	6½	A Baker .20		3	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	33½	ABrnds 2.38	6	103	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— 1
34½	20½	AmBdcst .80	8	287	22⅝	21½	22⅛	— ⅝
47½	7	AmBdM .20	5	26	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	26½	Am Can 2.20	7	124	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
26	22½	A Con pf1.75		4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
36½	12⅝	ACnIM 2.19e	7	49	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	19½	A Chain 1.20	6	37	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
22½	20⅛	A Cyan 1.40	8	236	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— 1½
27½	17½	Am Distill 1	13	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
67⅞	35⅞	AmDisTl .40	21	x41	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
11⅝	4⅝	AmDualVI		19	5	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅝	10⅝	ADul pf.84a		5	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
30⅞	22⅞	A ElPw 1.90	8	306	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅝
20⅝	15	AmFin 1.10	10	4	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
28⅞	24⅛	AGeBd 1.98e		60	25⅛	24½	24½	— ⅝
22⅞	16⅝	AGnCv 1.42e		x40	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
21⅛	13¼	A Gnlns .60	8	41	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅝
31¼	24½	A Gin pf1.80		26	34	22½	22⅝	— 11½
17⅛	10⅛	AmHaIsl .40	6	40	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	— ⅝
48⅝	40	A Home .45	24	747	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅝
81⅛	180	A Home pl 2		1	185⅝	185⅝	185⅝	— 3½
52½	36½	AmHosp .28	26	162	38½	37⅞	38⅛	— 1⅛
12½	6½	AmInves .50	10	38	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
37⅝	6⅛	A Medicl .12	5	81	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	4	A Medicorp	3	194	4½	4	4½	— ½
40⅛	29	A MltCl 1.50	12	199	44⅛	43½	43½	— 1
100⅞	86	A Clx pf5.25		1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— 1⅞
9⅝	6⅛	Am Motors	4	1064	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
41	29½	ANatGs 2.40	7	382	31	30½	30⅞	— ½
16⅝	6½	AmSeal .36p		26	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26½	1.4%	AmShip .44	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
26⅛	17½	ASmITR 1.20	6	39⅝	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— 1½
16⅞	10½	AmStand .70	6	126	13	11⅞	11⅞	— 1⅝
63	54½	A Std pf4.75		5	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛+	1
14½	9⅞	AmSterll .20	10	20	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AT&T wt		703	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
55	46	AmT&T 3.06	8	1002	48⅝	47½	47⅞	— ⅝
62⅞	54⅝	AmT&T pf 4		766	55½	54⅝	55⅛	— ⅛
53½	48⅛	ATT pfA3.64		10	50	49½	49⅞+	⅝
13½	9⅛	AWstWk .64	8	12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	AW SpR .25		x200	16½	15½	15½	— 1
16⅞	14⅛	AW prf 1.25		260	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
21½	17	AW4.1pf 1.43		x690	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
17¼	12⅝	Ameron .65	8	26	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
13	3⅝	AmesD .10h	3	74	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	7¼	Ametek .70b	7	49	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅝
87½	31⅝	AMF In 1.24	7	201	39⅝	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅝
31⅝	13⅝	Amfac .64	6	x88	15⅝	14½	14½+	⅝
82⅞	38	AMP .87h	20	246	48⅝	46	46⅝	— ⅝
9	4⅞	AmPgPh .36	6	23	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅝
4⅞	3⅛	Ampex Corp	5	248	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
14½	4⅛	Amrep Corp	4	21	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
30	22½	Amstar 1.70	6	14	24⅝	23½	23½	— ⅝
40⅝	34⅛	Amst pf2.68		1	35	35	35	— 1
9½	8⅛	Amstr pf.66		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
46⅝	35⅝	Amsted 2.60	6	74	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
7⅝	4⅛	Amtel .20	5	34	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30½	19⅝	Anecom .80	8	560	24⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— 2⅛
29⅞	15	Anchrnl .58	5	70	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	And C'ay .60	5	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— 1
19½	7½	Angelica .10h	11	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
19⅛	11½	AnsulCo .50l	6	10	12⅛	12	12	— ⅝
19	12	Apache .36b	6	47	13½	12½	12⅝	— 1
28⅝	12½	ApcoO .89t		35	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Apaco .12p	20	140	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21½	5⅝	APL Corp	3	24	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ½
30	12	APL pfCl.84		1	2	12	12	— ½
9⅛	4	Applid Mag	11	28	5⅛	5	5	— ½
155½	113	ARA Sv 1.32	22	x107	114	109	110	— 5⅝
14⅛	5⅞	ArcaIN .14	23	36	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— 1⅛
30	22	ArcaN pf 2		3	23	23	23	— ½
50½	21¼	ArchDan .50	13	123	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— 4⅝
21⅞	20	ArchDan wi		4	18½	18	18	— 2
19⅞	3½	Arclic Enr		75	4½	3⅞	4	
13⅝	9⅞	Arislar .72	5	30	9⅞	9½	9½	— ½
24⅞	17⅝	ArizPSv 1.36	7	69	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ½
22	7	ArBest .40	6	8	7½	7⅛	7½+	½
12½	3½	Arlen RlyD	10	66	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
10⅛	4⅞	Armada Cp	23	4	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	18½	Armco 1.20a	6	113	19⅝	18½	18½	— 1⅛
31½	27½	Arm pf 2.10		x14	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— 1⅛
65	54	Armr pf4.75		250	58	58	58	
34¼	21⅝	ArmstCk .84	12	141	25⅛	24½	25	— ½
38	19⅝	Arm Rb 1.68	4	35	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— 1⅛
21⅛	12½	Arn Co .90	6	15	13⅝	13⅝	13	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	ArvInInd .52	7	69	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— 1⅛
36⅝	34⅝	ASA Ltd .70		480	52½	49⅝	50⅝+	⅝
		ASA Ltl fn.70		44	46	45	46	
32⅞	23⅝	AshOil 1.30	7	226	25⅛	24⅛	24½	— ⅝
54½	30	AsdDrG 1.40	8	295	30⅝	29½	29½	— 1½
33⅝	22	AsdSep 1.20	6	x16	22	21	21	— 1⅛
12	5½	Asd Transp		14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	9½	Athlene .52b	3	45	10⅛	10	10½	— ⅝
22	13⅝	AtlanRich 2a	6	43	16⅝	16	16	— 1
22⅝	16⅛	AtlCyEl 1.47	7	53	18½	18	18	— ⅛
143¼	64¼	Atl Richfl 2	22	1488	99⅝	92⅝	94½	— 4⅛
55⅛	40⅛	AtlRc pf3.75		240	50⅛	50	50⅛	— ⅛
140⅛	113½	AtlRch pf 3		1	146	146	146	— 3
73⅝	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.50		446	67	64½	65	— 2⅝
3	1⅛	Atlas Corp	45	74	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	4	129	6⅛	6	6	— ⅝
94⅛	37½	Autom Data	35	88	52⅝	54⅝	52½	— ⅛
8	2⅝	Autom Ind	11	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16	8	Avco Corp	3	23	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Avco Cp wt		78	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	33	Avco pf3.50		27	33½	32½	33½	
51½	36⅛	AveryPd 25	28	70	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
32⅝	15⅞	Avisinc .40	7	65	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	6⅝	AvnetInc .30	4	182	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
140	82⅝	AvonPd 1.40	36	637	80	82	80	— ⅛
29	18½	AztecO 1.02t	61	97	20⅛	20	20	— 1½
B								
34	25⅝	BabckW .80	10	843	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
10⅝	4⅝	Bache .35e		65	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
19	17	Baker In .56	16	74	18⅛	18	18	
49⅝	22⅝	BakerOil .87	82	33	38⅝	37½	37⅝	— ½
17⅝	16	BaldDH .40	6	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
31½	20½	BalGE 1.96	7	160	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	BanCal 1.84	9	10	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	3
43	23⅛	Bandag Inc	35	97	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Bangr Punt	8	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
30	20⅛	BangP pf 3		x6	26	26	26	— ⅛
	20⅝	Bans pf6.25		32	36	32	32	— ⅛
42	31⅝	Brk of NY 2	6	9	32	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅝
37	24⅞	Bk of Va .88	10	6	37	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
68	45⅝	BankTr 3	7	80	48⅝	45	45	— 2⅝
40⅝	26⅝	BarbOil .20e		6	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
30⅛	27⅛	BardC .16a	26	50	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— 1⅛
33⅞	22	BarnAl 2.66e	7	21	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
8	5	BaselInc .40	4	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
37⅞	9⅛	BatesMf .20	10	24	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
22	15	Bale Mf pf 1		8	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	16⅛	Bathind .30	4	48	19⅝	18	18	— 2
40⅛	10⅞	Bausch, .62	20	689	43⅛	38⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	BaxTLa .06	89	1439	53⅝	48⅝	49⅝	— 4⅛
10⅝	9⅛	BaykClg .50	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
25⅝	20⅝	Bearing .30	12	16	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
30⅞	18⅞	BeatFd .62	10	x371	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅝
45⅞	31⅞	Beckmn .53	18	26	32⅝	32	32⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	32⅝	BecDic .05	26	140	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	— 1⅝
8⅞	7	Beech Airc	4	227	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— 1⅛
		Beker .10e	16	93	16⅝	16	16	
10⅝	9	BelcoPt .65r	7	47	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
80⅝	40⅝	Belden 1.20	7	4	19⅝	18	18	— 1⅝
16⅝	7⅝	BeldHe .30b	12	x27	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
36⅝	32⅝	Bell How .84	7	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— 1
28	15½	BemisCo .80	5	1	16⅝	15	16	— ⅞
5⅛	2⅞	Bendix 1.40	6	44	28½	27½	28⅝	— ½
76⅛	47⅞	Beneficl pf 3		3	47	49	49	— 2
30	20½	BenlCp 1.26	6	162	25⅝	24⅝	25	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Benef pf4.50		200	54½	54½	54½	
62½	42	Benef pf4.30		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— 7⅝
38⅞	30½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		280	30⅝	30½	30½	
9⅝	6⅛	Benguet	5	176	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
22⅝	9	Berkey .65e	6	93	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	BethSt 1.60	5	678	28⅛	27	27⅞	— 1⅛
60½	32½	BigThre .60	19	23	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅝
107	94⅝	BlackD 1.68	41	160	100½	100	100½	— 6⅝
10	5⅞	BlairJhn .48	4	15	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
20⅝	14	BlisLau 1b	8	31	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— 1⅛
10	5⅝	BlockHR .92	9	108	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
68	10⅞	BlueBel .65a	5	221	14	13⅞	13⅞	— 1⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Bobbie Brks	4	149	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	16⅝	Boeing .40	7	490	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— 3⅞
18⅝	8⅛	Boise Cas	6	487	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— 1⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Bond Ind		20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
39	19⅝	BkMnIn 1.44	8	12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
30⅝	19	Borden 1.80	8	78	23⅛	22½	23⅛	— ⅛
65⅝	19⅞	BrgNar 1.36	5	126	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— 1⅛
6	2⅝	Bormans		36	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
39⅞	37	BosEd 2.44	8	715	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
118	107	Bos E pf8.80		273	108½	107½	107½	
26	20⅛	Bourns Inc .7		36	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— 2
16⅝	8⅛	BranIf Airw	6	38	10⅛	9	9⅝	— ⅝
62⅝	47½	BriggsS 1.60	10	x92	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	— 2⅝
78⅝	50	BristMy 1.32	12	181	54½	53⅝	53⅝	— 1⅝
46⅛	37½	BrlsMl pf 2		2	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅝
16⅝	12½	BrlPet .32e	14	469	14½	14	14⅛	— ½
		BrlPl fn.32e		4	13	12⅝	12⅝	
40⅛	29⅛	BdwyHal .80	12	17	29⅛	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
72⅝	45⅛	BdwyHl pf 2		5	46	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	10⅛	BrkwyGl .75	4	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅝	18⅛	BrkyUG 1.72	8	37	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
18⅞	7	Brown Co	5	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— 1
34⅝	22	BrnStr 1.60	4	9	22⅞	22½	22⅞	
15	8½	BurnShrp .20	6	80	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— 1⅝
28	11	BrwnFer .28	14	224	13⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅝
37⅞	30⅝	Brunswk .24	6	395	35⅛	30⅝	34⅞	— 2⅝
35	20⅛	BrushW .40	7	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅞	BT Ml 0.70a	8	8	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
48⅛	23⅞	BucyEr 1.20	17	102	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	— ⅝
16⅝	11⅛	BuddCo .80	3	71	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	48½	BuddCo pf 5		260	66	66⅛	66	
7⅝	6	BudCs pf.80		6	6½	6½	6½	
12⅛	5⅛	Budget Ind		24	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	19⅛	BuffFor 1.20	6	16	19	18½	18½	— 1½
34⅝	25⅝	Bldnw 3.97e	7	73	27⅝	26	26½	— 1
22⅝	10½	BulovaW .20	4	24	15⅝	12½	12½	— 2
17⅞	8⅛	BunkrRi .80	6	89	8⅞	7⅝	8	— ⅛
34	44⅝	Burk pf1.50		25	17⅛	16	16	— 1⅛
38⅝	25⅛	Burl Ind1.40	6	326	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
48⅝	26⅝	BurlNor 1.50	11	173	40⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	BurlNr pf.55		9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅛	17⅞	Burndy .74	12	16	27⅛	26	26	— 0⅝
262⅝	189⅝	Burrghs .80	43	365	235½	228⅝	230⅛	— 3⅛
10⅝	7	Bush Univ	4	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
C								
39⅝	22⅝	CabCF 2.36	10	37	25⅛	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	23⅝	Cabot Cp .92	6	117	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Cadence Ind	3	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅝
5	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	4	146	3⅛	2⅞	3	
29½	15⅝	CalPUI 1.32	5	x3	16½	16⅝	16½+	⅝
10	8⅛	CallahM .37	17	13	10⅛	10	10	
71⅝	35⅛	CalmpR .50a	20	170	40½	40⅛	40⅛+	1⅛
		CalmR fn.50a		2	53	53½	53½	
35	27⅛	CampS 1.10	12	45	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	15⅞	CdnPac .74a	11	109	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
		CdnP fn.74e		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅝	10	CanalR 1.10	10	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
44½	25	CapCll Com	15	43	28	27⅝	28	
32⅝	2.4⅝	CapHold .26	18	107	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅝
37⅛	18⅝	CapMl 2.52e	6	44	20	18	18	— 2
73⅝	41	Carbrn 1.60	7	39	43½	42½	42½	— 1
4⅝		Carling .06e	26	46	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25	15⅛	Carlisle .48	5	10	15½	16⅛	16⅛	— 1⅛
62	41	CaroC&On 5		240	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— 1⅝
14⅝	6½	CaroFrg .40	8	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
30M	14⅝	CaroPw 1.60	7	138	20½	19⅞	20⅛	
32½	20	CarTec 1.20	7	80	27⅛	26	26½	
20⅛	16	CarrCp .52	9	107	16½	16⅝	16	— 1⅛
27⅛	21½	CartWw .40a	12	81	22	22⅛	22	— ⅛
13	10½	CascNGs .72	4	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
77⅝	53⅝	CaterTr 1.40	16	421	66⅛	65⅛	66⅝+	⅝
4⅝	3½	Cavngh Cm	3	82	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	CCI Corp		69	2½	2	2	
13	7⅝	CCI Cp pf		2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
68½	34	Ceco Co 1	6	4	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
42½	28⅛	Celanese 2	5	x223	29⅝	27⅞	28⅛	— 1⅝
58⅛	52⅝	Celn pIAs.50		34	52	52	52	+ ⅝
23⅝	9⅝	Cencalnc .20	7	210	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— 1⅛
84⅝	29⅝	CenHud 1.72	7	12	21½	21½	21½	
25⅛	19	CenIllL1 1.60	8	35	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
65½	56	CnICr pf4.50		230	57	57	57	

WHAT ARE YOU INVESTING IN NOW?

The *best* investment you can make is a few minutes' reading time!

Since the beginning of civilization, land has meant wealth to those who own it . . . and a dream to reach out for to those who don't. The greatest fortunes have been founded with it. Land cannot be created anew. Once it is gone, the investment opportunities that go with it are also gone . . . forever.

Since World War II, land has made more millionaires than any other form of wealth; and still there's every opportunity for the astute investor. But there's a need for a scientific, non-emotional approach to California land as an investment. Because of this need, Pre-Builder Land Corporation was founded.

And for more than a decade, PBL has been leading its investor-clients into the "Land of Opportunity."

THE COMPANY

Pre-Builder Land Corporation was founded in 1959 as an equal partnership by Robert J. Koepple, Nicholas G. Troy, and Leslie Dahl Gleave for the purpose of counseling in the field of land investment. It was incorporated in 1965 as a California corporation and is headquartered at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. Pre-Builder Land Corporation has five subsidiaries: PBL International Limited, PBL Research Corporation, PBL Financial Corporation, PBL Management Corporation, and PBL Resale Corporation. The parent Pre-Builder Land Corporation is also legally known as PBL Investment Corporation, perhaps a more accurate description of the company's function.

THE BUSINESS

PBL is a leader in the field of research-based land investment, one of the fastest-growing facets of the investment business. Through its research subsidiary, PBL Research Corporation, the company looks for undeveloped or rural areas which, because of a variety of economic and growth factors, can be expected to appreciate in value rapidly. PBL negotiates the terms of acquisition of specific parcels on behalf of its clients, the investors. The revenues of PBL are derived essentially from the normal real-estate-broker's commission. PBL Financial Corporation offers the clients a Margin Account and a Guaranteed Value Plan and provides the funds. PBL Management Corporation monitors and manages investments for its clients and advises them when to sell for optimum return, receiving a management fee for this service. PBL Resale Corporation handles the resale of the client's property to builders and developers at the moment of maximum client profit. PBL International Limited, headquartered in London, services foreign investors in California land.

RECORD

Pre-Builder Land Corporation has handled more than 5,000 separate land-investment transactions on behalf of clients during the past 12 years — both acquisition and resale. Typical profit range on investment has been 20 to 75 per cent per annum, though some returns have been even greater. When tax *advantages are considered, returns can be higher still. The high* return is one result of the leverage factor in land investment: down payments average 25 per cent of purchase price. Thus for each $1 invested, the investor derives the appreciation benefits of $4 worth of land. In addition, if he chooses to borrow up to 40 per cent of the down payment through PBL Financial Corporation, the client derives the benefit of "double leverage."

OUTLOOK

The factors which make land an attractive investment appear certain to persist, assuring the clients of Pre-Builder Land Corporation of excellent growth opportunities. Geographically, PBL clients come from all over the world, and it is part of the firm's growth program to extend its service to meet increasing investor demands. All land offered for investment is in the state of California, where economic growth is producing rapid appreciation of land. PBL is developing new programs to make land investment as simple as reading the daily stock quotations. PBL has initiated steps to become a publicly-held corporation, offering common stock in the corporation to the public.

METHODOLOGY

Real estate has been the basis for wealth since civilization began and investment in land has been recognized as the soundest of investments, a certain hedge against the historical inflation of the world's currencies.

The scientific approach to land investment — now commonly known as research-based land investment — is still in its infancy, however, dating back to the late 1950's. The concept was pioneered by a number of men, including the three principals of Pre-Builder Land Corporation — Robert J. Koepple, Nicholas G. Troy, and Leslie Dahl Gleave.

To the client, making an investment through PBL is simplicity itself; he merely buys and sells how, when, and where PBL recommends. For Pre-Builder Land Corporation, however, the methodology of making these recommendations is quite complex.

ROBERT J. KOEPPLE was formerly a contractor in Chicago. He moved to Los Angeles in 1955, made a personal investment in land and realized a substantial profit. He became a real-estate broker, developing a clientele among investors who were intrigued by his ability to forecast the spread of urban development.

NICHOLAS G. TROY came to the U.S. after World War II from his native Greece. After college in San Francisco, he also acquired an interest in real estate — land investment, in particular — and teamed with Mr. Koepple and Mr. Gleave to form Pre-Builder Land Corporation.

The scientific approach to land investment is essentially six-phase: basic research, determination of a general area for land investments, location of a specific parcel within this area, negotiation for this property, management and monitoring of the property after purchase, and resale of the property.

Everything PBL does is based upon research, the gathering of a multitude of facts and data to determine what general geographic areas will experience (in the next three to five years) a sharp increase in economic growth. The data come from many different sources, both private and governmental, and involve more than 85 factors.

Properly analyzed, these data permit PBL to locate a "micro-area," an area measuring some ten to 20 miles square. The micro-area is a general area of projected economic growth.

Within this micro-area are specific properties, and PBL further pinpoints its investment recommendation by selecting only the most promising of these parcels of land.

After arduous determination of the best property within a micro-area, PBL negotiates for it on behalf of the investor, obtaining best prices and, just as important, terms.

PBL then manages the property for the investor, perhaps negotiating a lease with a farmer or rancher. In monitoring, PBL constantly evaluates the property in relation to the value of land in the micro-area and, specifically, in relation to adjacent properties.

When monitoring indicates the precise moment of resale for maximum profits, PBL handles all aspects of reselling the property through its vast network of real-estate brokers, builders, and developers.

SUBSIDIARIES

Because of the perfection-demanding nature of its operations, Pre-Builder Land Corporation is divided into various highly specialized departments and subsidiaries. Departments include Acquisition, Appraisal, Engineering, Selection, and Investment. The subsidiaries are:

PBL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED. Headquarters are at 16 Berkeley Street, London, England. Incorporated in Great Britain, this organization is responsible for serving investors who reside outside the United States. PBL International Limited is itself represented in the major countries of the world and was formed to meet the increasing demands of the international investment community. Managing director is John E. Hawken, a London investment banker since 1934, who read law at the University of London. Fast-flying jet airliners and greatly improved telephone and telegraph service permit day-to-day co-ordination between London and Beverly Hills. PBL International Limited retains Jacobson Ridley Lazarus & Son, London, as legal counsel. Auditors are Price Waterhouse & Co., London; and banking is through Barclays Bank Limited, London.

PBL RESEARCH CORPORATION. Headquarters are at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. This California corporation is staffed by graduate economists and university-trained statisticians. Since a successful land investment comes as the result of meticulous gathering and analysis of multitudinous data, the competence of this specialized staff cannot be overstressed.

PBL FINANCIAL CORPORATION. Headquarters are at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. This heavily funded California corporation makes available its vast resources to help the investor make a better, more profitable investment. Two unique plans which have been popular with investors are the PBL Margin Account Plan and the PBL Guaranteed Value Plan.

The Margin Account lends an investor up to 40 per cent of the down payment required to make an investment. This, in essence, permits the investor to make a "down payment on the down payment," thus increasing his buying power and profitability. It also permits him to make an investment even though he might not otherwise have the necessary cash at the time an outstanding investment may be available. The tax laws also make use of the Margin Account highly desirable, since the tax saving can often more than repay the Margin Account loan.

The Guaranteed Value Plan assures the investor of liquidity at all times and is an indication of how strongly PBL believes in the investment it recommends. PBL Financial Corporation will put an amount equal to half the investor's principal down payment into a bank trust account. Should the investor have to sell because of changed circumstances and should this sale be for less than the original price, the loss is covered up to the sum in the trust account. For example, if a client bought a $200,000 parcel with a $50,000 principal down payment, PBL would place $25,000 in the trust account. Should the ultimate sale be made for $180,000, the $20,000 difference would be made up to the investor from the trusteed funds. Moreover, PBL would forego its commission on the sale. For this guarantee, the investor pays ¼ of one per cent of the purchase price of the land each six months the guarantee is employed. Because of the expertise with which PBL makes its selections of investment property, no trusteed funds have ever had to be used to cover a loss.

PBL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION. Headquarters are at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. This California corporation manages and monitors the investor's property. In managing, PBL Management Corporation negotiates any possible leases for the property with farmers or ranchers, informs the client when payments and taxes are due, ensures proper application of interest and principal, and disburses income from leases.

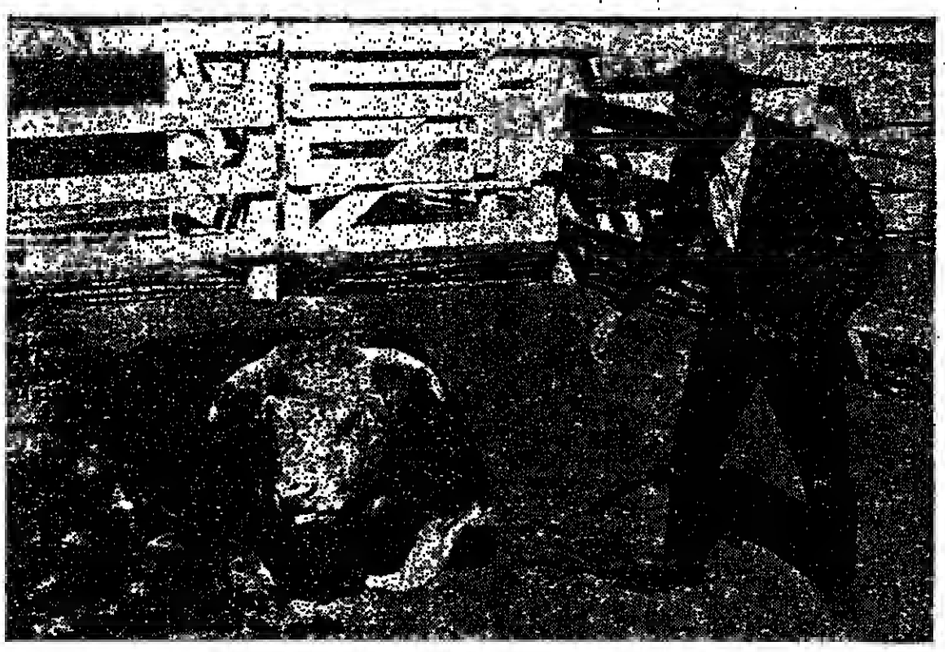
In monitoring, PBL Management Corporation pays constant attention to the property in relation to the market in general and, specifically, to adjacent-land values and trends. Management reviews every property every six months after the first year. With complete information about the investor and the profit figures involved, Management advises the client when to sell for maximum profit.

PBL Management Corporation often acts as a general partner in the formation of partnerships, placing the investor in a limited-partner position. The result is to limit the investor's liability and place that liability on PBL Management Corporation.

PBL Management Corporation will also serve as a trustee should the client wish to remain anonymous to the extent permitted by law. Thus instead of the title to the property's being in the name of the client, it is in the public records merely as PBL Management Corporation Trustee Account Number 00000. This service is often used by European investors and public figures who desire anonymity.

PBL RESALE CORPORATION. Headquarters are at 9777 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. This California corporation is crucially important in the vital function of reselling the investment property at the proper time. Through the years PBL Resale Corporation has created a network of builders, developers, and real-estate brokers who have come to rely upon PBL Resale Corporation and actively seek PBL clients' investment properties.

PBL REPRESENTATION. In addition to its own global organization, PBL is represented to clients by investment-management firms, tax and legal counsels, stock brokers, investment consultants, and business managers.



LESLIE DAHL GLEAVE was reared on his parents' 55,000-acre cattle ranch in Utah, a ranch they still own. He came to Los Angeles after graduation from college to pursue a singing career. While a member of a nationally popular singing group of the 1950's, he invested in land. He became so interested in the potential of land that he left show business to join in the formation of Pre-Builder Land Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF INVESTMENTS

Down payments for land investments arranged by Pre-Builder Land Corporation have ranged considerably in size — from $1,875 to $1,024,000. (These down payments had the purchasing power of $9,375 and $4,340,000, respectively.) The following examples are typical:

A medical doctor bought a parcel for $60,000 and sold it 18 months later for $84,000. His original investment was $17,400, but after all expenses in the deal were paid, his clear profit was $10,913, or 41.7 per cent per year — based on his actual dollars invested.

In the case of a Swiss syndicate, the investment was $4,800 per acre on a large tract, with a down payment of $996 per acre.

In yet another example, the cost of the property was $84,000. Of the total down payment, $9,972 was prepaid interest and $1,700 was principal. After realizing the tax benefit of the prepaid interest, $5,252, the actual investment was $7,053 in hard dollars. The property was resold within one year for $108,000, for a capital-gain profit of $23,200. After figuring the carrying charges for one year and the capital-gain taxes, the actual hard-dollar profit was $14,641 on the $7,053 original investment, or 207 per cent.

It is the policy of PBL to respect the desire for strict confidence of all its clients and at no time use any client or his specific transaction as a reference or for promotional purposes. For this reason, the names and locations in the above-mentioned examples are not furnished.

THE INVESTORS

The clients of PBL vary widely both in background and geography. They include professional investors, show-business celebrities, doctors, lawyers, engineers, airline pilots, and skilled workers — individuals looking for capital appreciation. They also include many foreigners, ranging from individual investors to syndicates of small and large investors from the Far East, Europe, and the Middle East. Approximately 64 per cent of the investors are from California, 3 per cent are from other Western states, 5 per cent from the mid-West, and 6 per cent from the Eastern U.S.; 14 per cent are from Europe, and 8 per cent from the Far East.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS

PBL is currently developing a number of new programs aimed at making land investment simpler and more attractive for all investors. These innovations include the formation of a publicly-held corporation which will invest its assets in land. PBL is also expanding its operations in partnerships involving a number of individual investors.

In addition to these plans, Pre-Builder Land Corporation intends to make a public offering of its own common stock. Capital raised through this offering will be used to bring innovative and expanded service to the international investment community.

Because a staff of only 200 people is hardly enough to cover its global operations by ordinary means, PBL maintains on its staff an FAA-certificated commercial pilot to head its aviation-planning activities. Thus PBL investment counselors and executives can — using either scheduled airlines or a variety of leased or company-flown aircraft, ranging from a four-engine business jet to a single-engine fuel-injected four-seater — meet an investor any place, any time, seven days (and nights) a week.

Small or large, every PBL investor-client receives the same complete and dedicated attention from his investment counselor, who is registered and licensed by the State of California Division of Real Estate and the State of California Department of Corporations.

BANKERS, AUDITORS, AND LEGAL COUNSEL OF PBL

Because of the scope of its services to the international investment community, Pre-Builder Land Corporation relies on bankers and counselors in various locations and for various purposes.

Banking for northern California is through the Bank of America in San Francisco. In southern California, PBL banks with both Security Pacific National Bank in Beverly Hills and Independence Bank, Los Angeles. Mid-West banking for PBL is Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago. The Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City is the PBL Eastern banker.

MAY WE SERVE YOU ?

We would be happy to discuss your desires and requirements with you. If you would like more specific information about PBL, do not hesitate to let us know.

- ☐ Please send me your literature
- ☐ I've read what you say; send me what others say about PBL.
- ☐ Have your representative telephone me, without obligation to me, to answer my questions.
- ☐ I would like to see a color, sound motion picture about PBL.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Zip/Country _____

Telephone _____

PBL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Representation throughout the Free World

Executive Offices
16 Berkeley Street
London, W1X 5AE, England
01-629-7135

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 10.)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6[illegible]	23½	Lubrizl	.40a	10	157	36	33¾	34	— 2⅝
16¾	9¾	LuckySfr	.54	16	105	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
21¼	10⅞	Ludlow	1.08	7	31	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
82	10¼	LukensStl	1	8	23	26½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
13¼	3⅝	LVO Corp		18	60	6⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
[illegible]	5¼	Lykes Yngst			95	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
32	10	Lyke pf3.75k			52	18	17½	17½	— ⅝
76⅝	8½	LyncCSy	.40	18	10	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
M									
18¾	9⅞	MacAnF	.60	2	17	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	MacDonal		7	45	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
82⅞	47	Macks	.30a	4	34	51½	49¾	49¾	— ½
10½	5½	Macmil	.15e	4	135	6	5¾	5¾	— ½
47⅝	19⅝	Macy	1.10	6	83	19½	17¼	17½	— 1⅛
93⅝	9	MadisFd	1e		783	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
9	4¾	Madsq Gor		92	265	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅜
21⅝	5⅝	MagicCf	.32	5	137	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	8⅛	Magnavox	.60	16	299	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅞
82	16¼	Mallory	1	8	32	20¼	19¾	19¾	— 1
33¼	17	MalHyde	.36	17	40	23⅝	22½	23½	— ⅛
17⅝	7	Manind	.56b	3	39	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
31	14	Manpwr	.80	6	43	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— 1
43⅞	28½	MirMan	1.56	11	175	37⅞	35	36½	— 1
43⅝	22½	MAPCO	.54	18	98	31	30⅝	30⅝	— 2⅛
33⅛	9⅝	Marathn Ml			60	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— 1
87¼	28½	MaratO	1.60	12	738	46¾	42¾	43	— 3⅝
29⅝	13¾	Marcor	.93	7	165	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
57⅝	37¾	Marcr pf A2			108	40½	37¾	37	— ⅜
5[illegible]	26¾	Maremt	.20r	6	123	25	22¾	23½	— 2¼
37¾	22½	MarMid	1.60	6	33	23⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
47⅝	27¼	Marlond	.28	28	87	35½	32¾	34	— 1¼
5[illegible]	30½	Marlen	1.80	18	93	41¼	39⅞	41	+ 1½
57¼	29⅝	Marlay	.50	17	8	38	37½	37½	— ½
17⅝	6¾	Marqtte	.07a	7	33	8½	7⅞	8	— ¼
4[illegible]	2[illegible]	Marriot	.87f	29	384	2[illegible]	20½	20½	— 1⅝
20¾	10⅝	MarsFd	1.24	7	87	18⅝	10⅝	17⅝	— 9⅛
19½	14⅝	MartMa	1.20	6	77	16¾	14⅞	10⅞	— ¼
11¾	6¼	MartMAl	.40	7	17	8⅞	8½	8¾	— ⅜
25⅞	14⅝	MrdCup	.50	6	22	16	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
63	41	MascoCp	.28	29	173	50⅝	48¾	49½	— 1⅞
27½	21¾	Masonite	.50	16	132	34	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	16⅝	MassyF	.92e	7	74	20⅝	19⅞	20	— ⅞
		MasF	fn.50e		20	20	20	20	—
28⅝	16⅝	MasMl	1.96e	8	20	18	17⅞	17½	— 1¼
22¾	10½	MasCp	1.44e		31	17⅞	10⅝	17¾	— ⅛
14½	12½	MasInc	.8[illegible]		x97	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
35⅝	16	MatsuE	.54r	5	1000	17	16	16	— ⅞
		MatE	fn.54r		10	16½	16½	16½	
14⅝	3⅞	Mattel	.02p		239	4	3¾	4	
52⅝	26	MayDSf	1.60	8	273	37	26¾	27	+ ⅜
32⅞	20	MayerOs	.65	10	12	23½	22½	23½	— ⅛
15⅞	5	MaysJW	.53	5	17	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
43⅝	25	Maytg	1.30a	14	x49	29¾	25½	25⅞	— ⅜
34¼	18½	MCA Inc	.64	5	2	20⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
24	15⅝	McCord	.92	3	45	18	10⅝	11	— 1⅝
38¼	15	McCror	1.20	3	36	15¼	14¾	14⅞	— ⅞
10⅞	5⅝	McDermot	1	26	144	9½	8½	9½	— ½
76⅞	46¼	McDonalds		38	1932	48⅝	44½	47½	+ ⅜
29	16⅞	McDonD	.40	4	492	16⅝	15¼	16⅝	— ½
40¼	21	McGEd	1.50	8	35	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
14⅞	7	McGrwH	.48	7	71	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
28¼	16½	M GN	pf1.50		10	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
5½	2⅝	McGrg	Don	8	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
69⅝	46	McIntyre		20	21140	62	57	57½	— 4½
42⅛	16¾	McKee		14	60	33⅝	32½	32½	— 3
56⅝	29½	McLean	.72	9	24	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ½
24⅝	14⅛	McLoul	1.60	4	x49	17⅝	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
15½	10⅛	McNalt	.75	5	18	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22½	13⅛	MeadCp	.80	6	146	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ½
44	34½	Mea	pfA2.80		3	38½	38⅛	38½	+ 1
43¾	34¼	Mea	pfB2.80		2	38	38	38	— 1
39	19¾	Medusa	1.40	7	18	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
4	2⅛	MEI	Cp	7	39	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
34	12⅛	Melv Sh	.46	11	145	15½	14½	15½	+ ⅛
7½	5⅞	Menasc	.32f	4	44	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
80	53½	MercStr	.92	14	x19	57	53	53	— 3¼
101½	76¼	Merck	1.18	36	335	84½	82⅝	84	— 1⅛
20½	6⅞	Meredth	.70	5	x2	10	9⅞	9⅞	
32¼	12⅝	MerrLyn	.56	11	40	13⅝	13	13⅛	— 1⅛
83	57½	MesaPet	.10	17	100	74	71	71½	— 2⅝
10	6⅛	MesabiTr	1a	8	177	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
19⅝	11⅛	MestaM	.40e	14	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
24	12¾	MGM		15	4	16⅝	16½	14⅝	— ⅜
32¼	8⅝	Melrom	.50b	4	210	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ⅝
107	97	MetE	pf8.32		250	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
96⅞	26	MGIC In	.10	20	382	38¼	37	37⅛	— 1⅛
22½	13¾	MichGs	.84	10	x11	16⅝	15	15¼	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	MichTube	1	6		6[illegible]	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
10⅝	9¾	Microdet	.44	4	80	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
33¾	16½	Microwave		10	53	18⅝	17⅝	18	⅜
19½	15¾	MidCont Tel	1	9	164	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
20½	16⅝	MidSUt	1.20	7	222	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ½
16⅝	12⅛	MidUt	1.74e	7	30	13⅝	13⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
16¾	10⅝	Midl Pts	.80	6	40	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ¼
60	36⅝	MilesLb	1.28	11	24	39⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— 1⅛
31	10	MiltBrd	.36a	10	32	11½	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
91⅝	76¼	MinMM	1.10	31	413	80¾	79¾	80	— 5
20½	16	MinnPL	1.46	8	11	18½	18	18	— ⅛
29	10¾	MirroAl	.96	7	30	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ½
30⅞	14⅝	MissnEg	.28	14	162	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅛
20⅝	14⅝	MissRivr	.96	9	37	16¾	16½	17	— 1
83	70	MaPac	A 5	4	1	7[illegible]	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
29⅝	20½	MPCem	1.60	6	3	22	22	22	— 1⅛
17⅞	10¼	MoPac	.84b	8	26	18	10½	10¾	— 1⅛
75½	51⅝	MobilO	2.80	7	504	51⅝	50½	50½	— 1½
16⅝	5⅞	MobHom	.20	4	98	5¾	5⅛	5½	— ½
33¾	16⅛	Mohas	1.28	5	x26	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
13⅝	9⅞	Mohk	Data		233	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	12	Mohk	Rub 1	3	17	16⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	Molybdn		8	139	16⅞	16	16½	— 1
36½	26¼	Molyb	pf2.50		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
19⅞	11½	Monarch	.60	10	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12¾	4⅞	Mongrm	Ind	3	182	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ⅜
34¼	16	MonRep	.44	9	191	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
75¾	47¾	Monsanto	3	8	838	54⅝	51	52	— 3⅝
84	59½	Mons	pf2.75		39	64⅝	62½	63¼	— ⅜
42	28⅛	MonTOUI	2	9	18	31⅝	30½	30½	— 1
36	38	MonPw	1.80	10	68	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
34½	20¾	MontSt	1.21e		x17	22½	22	22½	
14⅝	9⅛	Mony	.94e	8	x102	9¾	9¼	9½	— ⅛
18⅝	10½	MooreMcC		3	15	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¾
73½	47	Morgan	1.46	16	148	64	62½	63½	— 1
27¼	14⅞	MorrKn	.60e	7	45	22⅝	21½	21¾	— 1⅛
39¼	7	MorseEl	Pd	3	48	7¾	7	7½	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	MorseSh	.75	4	127	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
23	9⅝	MtgTr	1.22e	5	36	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	13⅞	MorNor	.88	10	209	21⅛	19½	19⅞	— 1½
68¾	41¼	Motorola	.50	16	194	53¼	52⅞	52½	— 1⅝
108½	57¾	MtFuel	1.92	22	296	87⅞	80½	82½	— 5⅛
23½	20	MtSiTel	1.92	9	15	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
26½	16⅝	MSL Ind		4	419	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
14⅛	6½	Munford	.28	4	30	6½	6⅛	6½	— ½
9	5¾	Munfi	pf.40		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23¾	17½	Munsing	1.08	6	x16	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
24⅝	15	MurphC	1.20	7	22	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
76	47½	MurpOil	.64	10	65	74	69½	70	— 3¼
33¾	22¼	MurrOh	.60a	8	4	25¼	25	25¼	
18⅞	15	MutIO	1.32e		35	16⅞	15¾	15¾	
N									
61	36⅝	Nabisco	2.20	12	73	43⅝	40	40¼	— ⅜
41¼	25	NalcoCh	.40	27	104	30⅝	32½	32½	— 1⅝
27⅞	10	NarcoSci	.60	7	14	10½	10	10	— ½
57½	42	NashuaC	.52	17	4	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
33⅞	18	NatAirl	.20e	5	114	16	15⅝	15⅝	— 1⅝
21⅞	12⅞	N Avia	1.35e		40	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
17½	7⅞	Nal Can	.46	4	128	8⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅜
33⅝	19⅝	N Can	pf1.50		18	19½	19	19	—⅛
48⅝	26⅝	N CashR	.72		470	30⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— 1⅝
102	89¼	N Chrm	.48a	43	x47	89½	87¾	87¾	— 1
17⅝	12⅝	NatCityL	.90	5	x25	16½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
49½	38⅝	NatDef	2.36	6	11	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
17½	13	NatDistil	.80	8	336	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
29⅝	21¾	NatFuel	1.90	6	50	21⅝	21	21	— ⅞
17½	12½	NatGyp	1.05	5	161	16⅝	17⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
12	3	NHome	.16p		116	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
4⅛	2½	NatInd	.10e	7	61	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
10	7	NatInd	pf.60		1	7	7	7	
14⅛	10¾	NtInd	pf12.5	8	11	14	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
34¾	28½	NPres	1.10a	4	67	28¾	27½	27½	— 1
106⅝	23	N Semicndr		33	415	61¼	56½	59	— 2¼
28⅛	9⅞	NSvcInd	.70	6	208	10⅝	9⅛	9¾	— ⅛
35½	16¾	N Stand	.75	10	36	17⅝	16	16¼	— 1
65½	51⅝	N Starch	.66	24	36	64½	63½	63⅝	— 1⅛
45½	31¾	NStteel	2.50	6	38	31½	30½	30½	— 1⅝
7⅞	4	Hat Tea		5	4	3¾	4		
34⅞	13½	NalUnEl	.90	3	18	13	13	13	— 1
71⅛	28¾	Netomas	.25	78	649	54⅝	52	53¼	— 2¾
16	9⅝	Neptune	.40	70	10	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
43½	19⅛	NevPwr	1.35	5	92	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	19½	NEngEl	1.78	7	392	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	14	NEngE	1.24	7	21	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
29⅝	29¼	NEngT	22.6	10	45	29¾	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	7	Newhall	.30	105	23	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
34⅝	21⅝	Newmt	1.40	5	x146	27½	26	26⅝	— ⅜
108	82½	Nwmt pf4.50			x2	85	82½	82½	— 4⅝
33⅝	24¼	NYSEG	22.0	8	128	25⅝	24½	24½	— ⅜
18¼	13⅛	NiMP	1.18	5	256	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
54	48	NiMpf	2.90		x100	48	48	48	
20⅝	15¼	NiagSh	.16e		17	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	NLind	1	6	295	12½	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
3 3/8	19	NLT Cp	.36	8	179	19⅛	18	18⅛	— 1⅛
72¼	56	NorfkWn	5	7	98	66⅝	65⅝	66¼	
22⅝	14½	NorInCp	.80	3	15	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
50	19⅛	Norris	1.06	5	5	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
41½	19⅝	NoACoal	.60	17	32	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
35	22⅝	NoAMI	2.51a	9	64	23¼	22½	23	— ⅛
34¼	20	NoAmPhil	1	5	26	20⅛	19¼	19¼	— 1⅛
4¼	3	NoCAir	0.5e	5	133	3⅝	3	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	NoCeAir	wt		32	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
16⅝	12	NoestUt	1.02	5	x152	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	9⅛	NoCamGs	.60	9	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
26¼	22⅛	NoIlGas	1.92	7	38	22⅝	22¼	22 1/4	— ⅜
31¼	23⅞	NiNg	pf1.90		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
27½	16⅝	NiMPd	1.36	6	x167	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
46¼	33⅝	NNGas	2.70	9	59	43½	42⅛	43	— ½
31⅝	22⅝	NoStPw	1.84	8	296	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
52½	45	NSPw	pf3.6		x390	45	45	45	
7⅝	4⅝	Northgate		4	35	8	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	15	Northrop	1	7	17	17½	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅜
36⅝	18	NwstAirl	.45	11	271	22¼	21	21⅝	— 1½
67½	32⅝	NwtBnc	1.60	15	30	40⅛	39½	39½	— ⅛
21⅝	18½	Nwstlnd	.85	3	144	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
16⅝	6⅝	Nwstlnd	wt		52	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅛
98	60½	Nwlnd	pfA5		15	66⅝	64⅛	64⅛	— 2½
98	67½	Nwlnd	pfC5		13	68	65½	67	— 2⅝
75½	54	Nwtin	pf4.20		49	54⅝	52	52	— 2⅝
27⅛	21⅛	NwMu	1.91e	11	39	23⅛	21⅝	21½	— 1⅝
34⅝	24	NwStWr	.80	6	21	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
36	22¼	Norton	1.50	5	17	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
42	29¾	NorSfn	.30	11	1323	31⅛	29⅝	30⅛	— 1⅛
8¼	4¾	NYfS	pf14.0		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
21¼	14⅝	Nucor	1.0.0	5	20	15⅝	15	15	— ⅜
20⅝	12¼	NVF	4.03t	2	105	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
O									
20⅛	9⅝	Oakind	.32	4	30	11⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅜
18⅛	11½	OakIePl	.84	9	1	N¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7¾	Occid	Pet	11	1082	9⅞	8¼	9⅛	— ⅜
51⅝	42½	OccidPt	pf4		25	45½	43½	43⅝	— 1¼
48	37⅝	OcciP	pf3.60		27	42¼	41⅛	41⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	22⅝	OcciP	pf2.16		1	24	24	24	— ⅜
12½	12½	OgdenCp	.80	6	37	14⅛	13½	13½	— 1
31¼	24⅛	Dodn	pf1.87		4	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
23⅝	19	OhioEd	16.	8	1041	19½	18⅛	18⅛	— 1¼
102	93	OPwC	pf7.6		x270	92½	91	91	— 3
28½	19¼	OklaGE	1.32	10	38	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
12½	11	OkIGE	pf.80		x200	11	11	11	
25¼	18⅞	OklaNG	1.32	9	32	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	OlinCorp	.88	7	109	13½	13	13¼	— ⅛
19⅝	12¼	Oneida	1.6	5	x9	12⅝	12⅝	12 ⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	12	Opetka	1	5	7	13⅛	13	13	— ½
17⅞	14	OrangR	1.20	9	65	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	33	OtisElv	2.0	8	49	39	38⅛	38⅛	— 1
45¼	19⅛	OutMar	12.0	4	181	20¼	19	19	— 1⅛
17½	9	OutletCo	.65	4	9	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
39⅝	15	OvernitT	.72	5	36	16⅝	15	15	— 1⅝
29⅝	21	Over Shiphg		10	135	22⅞	21	21	— 1⅛
55¼	29⅝	OwenCo	.88	14	707	45⅝	44⅛	44⅝	— 1⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Owens Ill	1.48	7	161	34⅝	32½	33	— 2⅛
68⅛	66	Owens Ill	pf4.15		8	66	64	64	— 2
26	15⅝	OxfrInd	.40b	4	31	16⅛	17	16⅛	— ⅛
P-Q									
16⅛	13½	PacAsh	.67e		30	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	22½	PacLtE	1.76	7	193	23⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	PacPow	1.68	8	88	22⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
46½	23⅝	PacPetrl	.50	19	59	34⅝	30½	30½	— ⅜
26⅛	21⅝	PacPw	1.60	10	72	24½	23½	23⅝	— 1¼
18⅝	15⅝	PacTT	1.20	9	57	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
72	8	Pac Tin	.60a	6	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	PalmeWb	.30		29	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
17⅛	12½	PalW	pf1.30		24	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	4	PalmBc	.25	5	21	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
54¼	44	Pamlde	Inc	8	89	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	37	PenEP	2	5	55	34	32½	32½	— 1½
32⅝	9⅞	Paprcrt	.60b	5	60	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17	11⅝	Pargas	.90	7	32	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
33⅝	19	ParHan	1.08	8	x104	25⅝	22⅝	23⅝	— 2⅛
25⅝	15⅝	ParPen	.50a	9	23	19⅝	18⅛	18½	— 1
22⅝	6⅞	Pasco	Inc	14	39	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅞
10	3½	Paytrnw	.27	7	21	11	10	11	— ⅛
45⅞	19	PeabGa	.64e	20	87	24⅛	23½	23½	— 1½
5⅛	1½	Penn Cent			9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
70⅛	5½	PennDx	.20b	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
8⅛	3⅝	Penn Fruit		14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
101	70¼	Pennsy	1.72	22	312	69	67½	68½	— 2⅛
26	19⅝	PaPwL	1.68	5	54	20½	20⅛	20½	
113	101	PsPL	pr6.70		x40	104	103	103	— 1
109⅞	93½	PaPL	pr8.40		x80	102	101	102	+ 1
101⅝	96	PePL	pr6.00		x20	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
65	55	PePL	pr4.50		240	57	57	57	— ⅜
29	16⅝	Pennwlt	1.28	9	39	20⅝	20	20	— ⅞
47⅝	25⅛	Penwl	pf2.30		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
27	20	Penwt	pf1.60		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
32	17½	Pennzoil	.80	10	x308	22	21⅝	22⅛	— 1½
96½	80	Pennz	pf8 5		7	93	93	93	— 1⅛
46⅝	35⅛	Pennz	pf7.50		x8	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
18⅞	7	PeopDrg	.20		16	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
39⅝	26½	PepGs	2.24	7	134	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜
89⅞	77	PepsiCo	1.20	21	271	92⅞	90⅝	91⅝	— 1⅛
43¼	29	PerkElm	.23	37	299	36⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— 1⅝
38⅞	21½	Pet Inc	1.35	5	24	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
0 1/16	13	Petinc	pf 1		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+
21	10⅝	Petinc	pf1.90		5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
31	13	PeterPl	1.30	16	26	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ⅜
83	43⅝	PetrleS	.40a	21	25	56⅝	54⅛	54½	— 2⅝
33	31⅝	Petrolan	.36	10	172	18½	12	12½	— ⅛
25⅝	20	Petrlm	2.18e		34	20⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅜
52⅝	38½	Pfizer	.68a	26	240	44	44	44	— ⅛
50¼	38⅝	PhelaD	2.20	8	99	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— 1
20½	17⅝	PhilEl	1.64	8	227	19⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅛
114	103	PhilE	pf8.15		290	106½	106½	106½	— 1½
67⅛	54	PhilE	pf4.40		210	56	56	56	+ 1

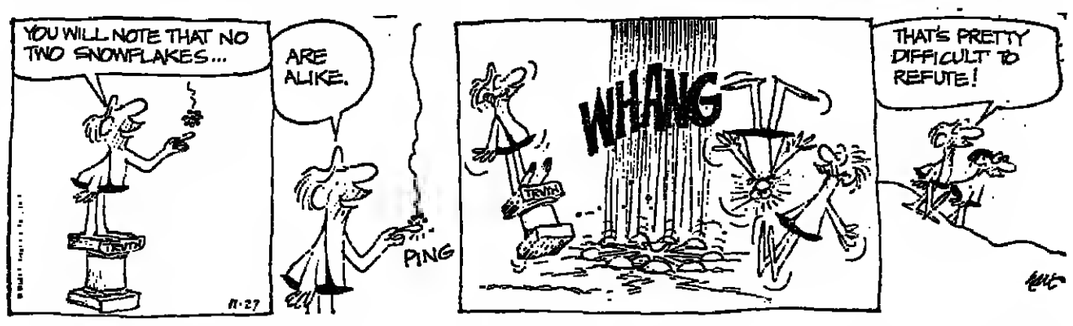
American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	1¼	AAK Cp .60e	8	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
13⅝	5	AAV Cos .20	4	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
31⅛	7⅛	AbbtAnt .42e	4	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	1⅛	Aberden Pet .30	13	21⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Acme Hamt .175	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
1⅛	3⅛	Action Ind	5	26	4	3⅝	4	
5⅝	2⅝	Adams Rand .16	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
18⅝	10⅛	Admiralty .50	7	6	19	19	19	
37	7⅝	Adobe Corp	19	16	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
2⅛	7⅛	AdeptTest P	5	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1	Advoder Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅛	3⅝	Aero Flow	6	22	3⅝	3	3⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Aerospace Inc	7	37	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Aerosol	5	24	1	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
8⅝	3⅝	AHCap .362	4	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
3⅝	3⅛	AHI Cp wt		30	1	⅞	⅞	
10⅝	4⅛	AHI Hldg .20	8	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
8⅝	7⅛	AirPrds .05e	4	32	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
1⅝	3⅛	AIC Phr .56f	5	4	4	4	4	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Alkaa Ind	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	7⅛	Airborn Frt	9	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Airpax .45f	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Aurwick .16	10	44	14	14	14⅛	—⅛
19	12⅝	AbuMa .60b	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	12⅝	Alar Wood	3	3	13⅛	13	13	
2⅝	4⅛	Alaska Airf		41	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Albs Weston		23	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
21⅛	6	Alcolac .05e	9	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
17	6⅛	Alleghy Airf	10	96	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
10⅛	3⅝	AllegA wtO		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
8⅝	2⅝	AllegA wIN		21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Allec Co. wt		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	AllenIR .79f	5	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4	1⅝	Allied Arr	15	64	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Allied Cntrl	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
14⅛	16	AlldThr 1.28	4	22	16	14	14	—2⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Alma Ind	15	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
7	4	Altamil Cp	3	34	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
14	14-14	Altec Corp		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
2⅝	1⅛	Altec Co wt		7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅝	2⅛	Altec Corp of	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	7	AlterFds .50	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	AlumSpc .44	11	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Amco Ind	19	42	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	AHessLL wt		88	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
1⅝	1⅝	Am Agronics		17	2⅝	2	2⅝	—⅛
1⅝	6⅛	AmBilLrt .50	4	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅝	2⅝	ACenMtg wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10⅝	2⅝	AmFitch 4.dbl	8	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	2	AmFitch wt		23	7⅛	7	7	
1⅝	9⅝	A GarP .05e	6	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Am Int Pct	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Abrasnt .24e	5	64	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
9	6⅝	AMaize B .33	5	6	6	6	6	
13⅝	6⅝	AMaizeB .33	5	8	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4⅝	3⅝	AmMt 1.87e	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
14	5⅝	AmMot Inns	6	31	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
4⅝	3⅛	A Petrl 1.30	18	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅝	A Plan 1.07f	6	5	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	A Pet .05e	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	A Rity 1.23e	9	86	8⅝	8	8⅝	—⅛
6⅝	1⅝	AmRfty Wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Am Recreat	4	93	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
18⅝	5⅝	ASafeF .48f	4	63	6⅛	4	4	—⅛
16⅝	3⅝	ATechl .08e	4	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	6⅛	AmTrain 5v	7	62	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
19	10⅛	AmICCp .06	6	29	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Andrea .60	2	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AngloC .10e	12	33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Anthony Ind	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
2	1	AOImpact	11	79	1	7/8	7/8	
1⅝	1⅝	Applid Data	7	41	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10⅝	29	AquitCa .20	23	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Arctus Inc		8	2⅝	2	2⅝+	⅛
22⅝	12⅝	ArbCol .08e	8	23	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
14⅝	7⅝	ArzCol pf.48		11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
30⅝	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	8	79	27⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—2⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Armac Rnt	4	17	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
3⅝	6⅝	Armin Cp	5	21	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	—1⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Arrow Elect	4	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅝	3	Arundel .85f	6	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Arwood Co		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	7	Asamera O	25	185	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1
16⅝	9⅝	Ash.Oil Con	14	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
3⅝	3⅝	AskinSv .08f		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	Aspro .40b	6	31	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
1⅝	1⅝	AssdFd .05p		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	3	Astrex Inc	6	24	3⅝	3	3⅝	
2	1	Atco Ind	7	10	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
7⅝	2⅝	AtlcoMtg wt		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AtlCMl 1.45e	6	73	25⅛	22⅝	24⅛	—2⅝
1⅝	13-16	AtlasCp wt		69	1⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
21⅝	17⅛	Augellnc .10	24	26	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
13⅝	11	Austral Oil	22	58	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4	Auto Disp	4	3	4	4	4	
37⅝	23⅝	AutmatRed	5	11	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
18⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	16	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
67	41	Auto Switch	15	3	48	47	47	—1⅛
4⅝	2⅝	AVC Corp	63	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
9⅝	3⅝	AVEMC .14	5	139	3⅝	3	3	—⅛
10⅝	32⅛	Avondl 1.15e	7	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
18⅝	10⅝	AVX Corp	12	9	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
1⅝	6⅝	BadgM .20e	6	x9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	5	BldSec .91e	8	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
8⅝	12⅝	BonFd 1.45e		20	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	BangPun wt		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
18⅝	18	BanstrCt L1	N	112	20	19⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
3⅝	1	BanstrCt fn		3	22⅛	19	19	
18⅝	9⅝	BankrCl .20e	10	47	11	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Banner .03	3	36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Barbra Lyn	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Barclay Ind	10	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	3⅛	Barnes Eng		3	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Barnwel Ind	30	5	9	8⅛	8⅝	—⅛
4⅝	4⅝	Barry R .42f	6	19	5	4⅝	5	
2⅝	5⅝	BarryWr .32	5	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Bartell Med	3	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Bathin Sp .27	6	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Barlows Cdy	14	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Baruch Foot		20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2⅝	BarWick ET	6	7	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3	BasInPel Cp	13	120	6⅝	5⅝	6	—⅛
13⅝	9⅛	BayrKU .89e		24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—½
4	1⅝	BhaviorI RL	4	19	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Bell Ind .08	5	34	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2	Belscot .131	3	2	2⅛	2	2	
20⅝	20⅝	BenSM 2.82e	4	38	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
8⅝	2⅝	BenSMg wt		7	2⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
6	3⅛	Bonrus Cp	7	27	4	3⅝	3⅝	—½
3⅝	1⅝	Berg En .44f	7	7	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
8	5⅝	BergRit .57e		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
1	⅝	BergRit wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Berg Brms .36f		16	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
17	1⅝	Brg B pfI.15		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅝
0⅝	3⅝	BernzOmat	8	25	4⅛	4	4⅛	
18½	3⅝	BervenC .10	5	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Bethlem Cp		17	2⅝	2	2	—⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Beverly Ent	10	50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
1⅝	4⅝	BevHill Inc	6	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
32½	13½	Blc Pen .27	12	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
29⅝	16⅝	BgBear 1.08	5	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2⅛	BigV Supmk	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	1⅝	BinkMt .80e	6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
21⅝	10⅝	BinnySm .72	9	437	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
16⅝	5	Bio Dynam	12	40	11⅛	10½	10½	—⅛
10⅝	5	Blessing .40	5	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Blount .08	3	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Bluebird Inc	4	69	3	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	⅛	Bluebird wt		24	5-16	⅛	5-16	+1-16
24⅛	9⅝	Bodin Ap .40	5	71	10⅝	8⅝	9	—1⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Bohack Cp		34	4⅝	4	4	
12⅝	5⅝	Boli Barank	7	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
44⅝	19⅛	Bowmar Ins	6	574	25⅛	23⅝	22½	—3⅛
25⅝	2	Bowne .20	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
55	25⅛	BowVall .10	140	14	34⅛	33⅝	3⅝	—2⅝
2⅝	1	Brad Ragan	6	33	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
50	21⅝	BradfCm Sy	32	21	24½	23⅛	23½	—1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Brnchin .25	6	x18	2⅝	2	2	—⅛
17⅛	9⅛	BrainAr wt		20	12⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—⅛
16	8⅛	BrainlAir A		19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
21⅝	17⅛	BrascanLt 1	4	70	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
20⅝	12	BraunEn .44	4	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4	Breeze Corp		25	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅝
14⅛	10⅝	Brewer .40	5	9	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1
7½	5⅛	BATob r.23e		2	6	6	6	—1-16
5⅝	2⅝	Brody Seals	5	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Brook P .16e	7	17	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
6	2	BrownCo wt		83	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
33⅝	18⅝	BwnFB .40b	12	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
7⅝	2	BTU Eng	16	4	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Buchler Cp	8	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	Busll In .25r	5	1	9	9	9	—⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Bundy 1.08e	4	15	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
5⅝	1½	Burgess Ind		14	2⅝	1⅞	2	—⅛
20⅝	9⅝	BurnsInt .60	8	22	10	9⅛	9⅛	—⅝
10⅝	4⅛	Butler Avia	3	22	5⅝	4⅝	5	—⅛
20⅝	16	Butles G Oil	30	735	22	20⅝	20⅛	—3⅛
8⅝	3	Cablecom Gn		12	3	2⅝	3	—⅛
13½	6⅛	Cagles In A	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—½
19⅛	7⅝	Caldor .15b	6	84	8⅝	7⅝	8	—⅝
16⅛	5⅝	Calcomp	6	71	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—1
24⅛	13⅝	CalPrtCm 1	8	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Calvert Exp	19	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅝
13⅝	5½	Camco Inc		16	6⅝	6	6	—⅝
8⅛	5⅛	CampChib	4	7	85	6 7-16	6⅝	—⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Campbn .30b	3	4	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅝
4⅝	2⅝	CdnExp GO	56	74	4	3⅝	3 15-16	—5-16
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homestd	70	24	7⅝	7	7	—⅝
14	11⅝	CdnInP r.12d	4	3	13	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMgrc .15	2	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cdn Merrill	18	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Cdn Occidnl	13	7	12½	12⅛	12½	—⅛
61⅛	41	Cdn SugrOil	55	8	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Canwell Int		26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
3⅝	1	Candge Ind	7	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	3⅝	Capital Res	9	3	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅝
6⅝	1½	CapHfPd .12	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	Cap.Ind .32e	5	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21½	3⅝	Caresse .20	3	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
100	70	Carsal .88e	20	101	71⅛	68⅝	69½	—1½
72½	61½	CarpPL pf 5		x10	63	63	63	+1
9⅝	3⅛	Carr wt		34	3⅝	3	3	—⅛
9	3⅝	Carrols Dev	9	33	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
27⅛	16⅝	Castle AM 1	3	3	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Castleton In	17	85	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	—⅛
20½	10	Castlwd Int	14	12	11½	10½	10⅝	
9⅝	6½	CavTron Cp	22	45	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
3⅝	1⅝	CCI Corp	7	4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	CeluCraft		96	1⅛	⅞	⅞	—⅛
47⅝	42⅛	CenM pf3.50		x260	43	42½	42½	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	CentSec .09e		34	5	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Centfnd .11r	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅛	9½	Cenvill Com	3	44	10½	10	10⅛	—⅛
4⅝	3	CertfCp .84f	4	x1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1	Certron Cp	10	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	ChedMill .40	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4⅝	3½	ChemM .02h	8	646	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3	1⅝	Cheran Ind	6	4	2	1⅞	2	
7⅝	3⅝	Chertr Med	11	6	3⅝	3	3	—⅝
8⅝	6	CHB Fd .55f	4	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ChmExp .20	4	14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅝
10⅝	7⅝	CherryB .24	21	1	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
27⅛	22⅝	ChlRiv 1.60a	8	x1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
7½	3⅝	ChicUnl .511	7	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	—½
20⅛	9	Child World	13	16	10½	9⅝	10	—⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Christian Co	10	58	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	14⅛	CICVF 1.29a		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1⅛	CitMtgCr wt		60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Cinema 5 Lt		6	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
2	⅝	Cinerama		86	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅝	6	Circle K .36	7	36	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—1
9⅝	3½	CitznFnl .16	10	10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
18⅝	14⅛	CitMtg 1.81e	7	25	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CitzMtl wt		27	1½	1⅛	1⅝	
9⅝	6½	CityGsFl .50	5	10	4⅝	6⅛	6½	—⅛
16⅝	5⅝	CK Petrolm	21	11	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—1
4⅝	2⅝	CL Fbl	3	6	3⅛	3½	3½	
3⅝	1⅛	Clark Cons	8	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Clarkson .18	7	20	8⅝	8½	8½	—½
10½	3⅝	Claroslet	4	4	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Clary Corp		5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—⅝
11⅝	4	Cleeby .05r		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
8⅝	1⅝	CMI Corp	20	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
6⅝	7⅛	CMI Inv wt		23	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Coachmn In	2	11	2⅝	2⅝	2½+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10e	9	37	6⅝	6	6	—⅝
12⅝	10	Coff Mat .56	10	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	2	Cohen Hafld	6	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Cshu In .15e	7	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
20⅛	2⅛	Coll Int	4	379	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅝
26⅝	11⅝	CoAlNat .52	5	9	11⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅝
33	9⅝	Colmbia .44	7	x20	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
12⅝	6	ColTow .22e	5	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
11⅝	1⅝	Col Coml .20		41	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
22⅝	6⅛	ColsalC .36	5	17	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
10⅝	6⅛	CowMtg wt		12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
44	12⅛	Comb Com	9	28	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅝
38⅛	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	18	31	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅝
30⅝	25	Cominco I	16	6	27⅝	26½	26½	—1½
27⅛	8⅝	ComIAlll .30	7	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
16⅝	7⅝	CmlMet .62b	4	8	10⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
9	1⅝	Commodor		5	2⅝	2	2	
7⅝	5⅛	ComHhh Co	6	10	5⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
15⅝	5⅛	ComPayc Cl	8	37	7½	4⅝	6⅝	—⅝
35⅝	23⅛	ComSv 1.62b	7	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	Compac Cp	8	15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Compotr .32	4	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
2⅝	1	ComputDyn	10	14	1⅝	1	1	—⅛
37½	17⅛	Computgrx	17	46	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—2⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Comput Eq	10	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Comput Inst		5	1½	1½	1½	
8⅝	1⅝	Comput Inv	14	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	8⅝	Concho .16e	4	16	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Concrd Fab	19	23	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Condec Crp		22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Conly Cem	11	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅝	13½	Conrack .63	6	4	5	5	5	
7⅝	2⅝	Conroy Inc	2	23	2	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Cnv Oil Gas	53	x10	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Cons Ref .20	6	4	12⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅝
2⅝	7	Consyne Cp	123	33	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	—⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Cont Materl	8	x37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	7⅝	Cont Tel wt		44	2⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
16⅝	9	Cook El .40	10	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
31⅝	14⅝	Cook In .40e	1	34	22⅝	22	20	—⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Cook Pt V 1	6	10	16⅝	13⅛	10⅛	—⅝
9⅝	4	Cop Jar .20a		6	4	4	4	
7⅝	4⅝	CordnIntl	16	52	8½	7⅝	7⅝	—⅝
2⅝	2⅝	Core Labs	14

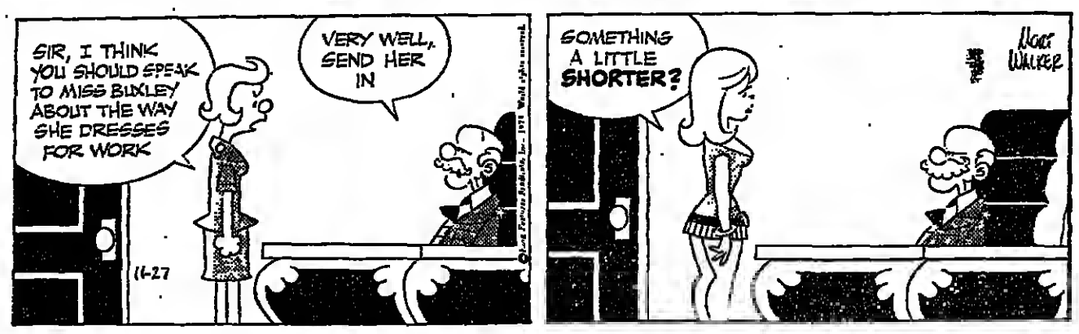
PEANUTS

B.C.

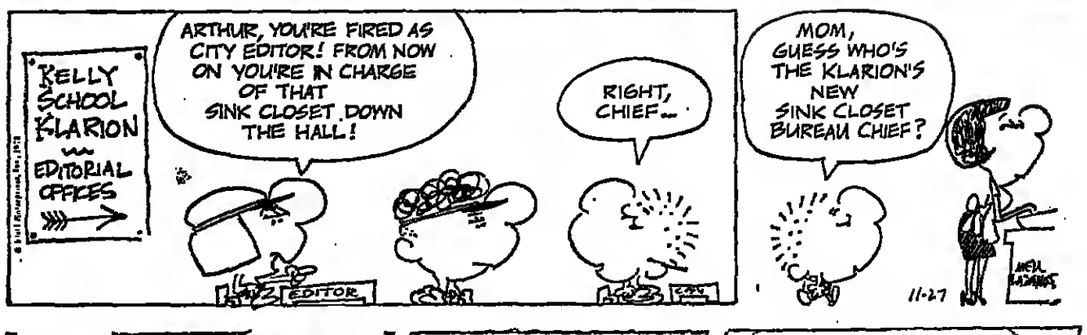


LI'L ABNER

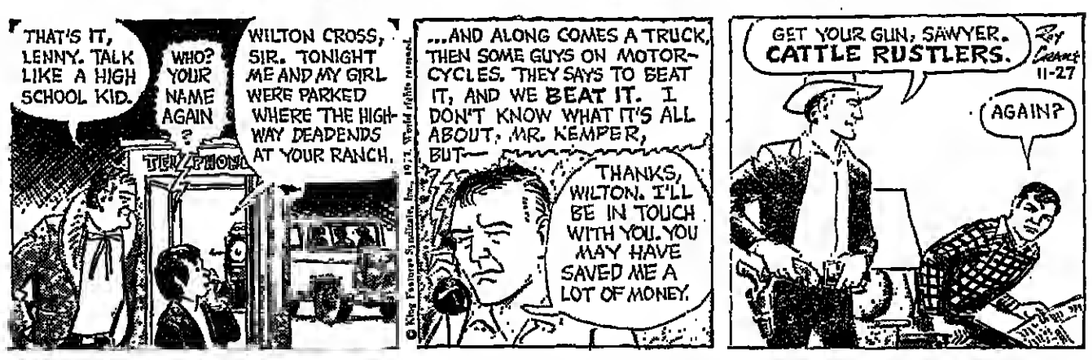
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POG

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reached a contract of three no-trump on the diagramed deal but had a difficult bid to make on the second round when his partner reversed, and might have bid two or three no-trump.

The cue-bid of two hearts was as good as anything, since it gave North a cheap opportunity to show some spade support. When North simply rebid his clubs, South settled in a three no-trump contract.

South had no doubt expected to be able to use his partner's clubs, but these proved a disappointment. After a heart lead to the king and a heart return, he led a club from the dummy. East put up the ace and cleared the hearts. South could now see eight tricks, but there was no obvious way to try for a ninth. Establishing clubs was hopeless, for East was known to have the setting tricks in hearts.

Three rounds of diamonds were cashed, leaving dummy on lead in this position:

NORTH
♠ A
♡ —
◇ A
♣ J1087

WEST
♠ J952
♡ —
◇ 10
♣ 6

EAST
♠ K8
♡ J9
◇ —
♣ Q3

SOUTH
♠ Q10763
♡ —
◇ —
♣ K

The last diamond was led, putting pressure on East. He worked out correctly that a black suit discard would be fatal, and reluctantly parted with a heart.

South then administered the coup de grace by the dramatic unblocking discard of the club king. East could take his club queen and his remaining heart winner, but dummy had the last three tricks for the contract.

NORTH (D)
♠ A
♡ A4
◇ AQJ7
♣ J108742

WEST
♠ J952
♡ 873
◇ 10863
♣ 65

EAST
♠ K84
♡ KJ962
◇ 92
♣ AQ3

SOUTH
♠ Q10763
♡ Q105
◇ K54
♣ K9

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	1 ♡	1 ♠	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOGUM

RUSUP

HYNTAS

TRUJIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BURLY TULIP MISERY ISLAND

Answer: Sounds like a capacity for telling untruths—"LIABILITY"

BOOKS

THE IMPERIAL PRESIDENCY

By Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. 505 pp. Houghton Mifflin. $1

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT would be silly to underestimate the value of "The Imperial Presidency," the historian Arthur M. Schlesinger jr.'s latest sounding of America's political leadership. If nothing else, it is a handy bedside guide in which to check out all the little history lessons we've been getting lately from the White House ("few Presidents seem to have had such limited acquaintance with the history of the republic," Prof. Schlesinger writes at one point of the present incumbent). But far more important, it places the entire Nixon administration to date in the broad perspective of American history, and by carefully analyzing key issues in the evolution of that history, offers a bold and disquieting thesis on how we arrived at our present crisis. And a crisis it truly is, if we are to take Prof. Schlesinger at his word—a crisis as profound and threatening to our system as even the most pessimistic observers have been saying.

For if we go back to the deliberations of the framers of the Constitution, as Prof. Schlesinger makes us do, and then trace the evolution of the separation of powers that the founding fathers saw as essential to the democratic system, then we must reach the conclusion that the system is now dangerously off balance—that the office of the presidency has by stages ascended and run rampant, and that it now threatens to become revolutionary in conception. Yes, Prof. Schlesinger believes that "Richard M. Nixon, for all his conventionality of utterance and mind, was a genuine revolutionary. Who can say why? . . . Whatever the explanation, the theory of the presidency he embodied and propagated meant that the president of the United States, on his own personal and secret finding of emergency, had the right to nullify the Constitution and the law. No president had ever made such a claim before."

And it is not simply Watergate that compels Prof. Schlesinger to this alarming conclusion. It is everything from Mr. Nixon's style (he has introduced the first "solipsistic presidency") to his substance, everything "from his appropriation of the war-making power to his interpretation of the appointing power, from his unilateral determination of social priorities, to his unilateral abolition of statutory programs, from his attack on legislative privilege to his enlargement of executive privilege, from his theory of impoundment to his theory of the pocket veto, from his calculated disparagement of the cabinet and his calculated discrediting of the press to his carefully organized concentration of federal management in the White House." Watergate, says Prof. Schlesinger, was only a symptom, only a burst pimple on the surface of a deep abscess.

No, one is not about to underestimate value such a study—the sombre picture it draws, the ineluctable process of history it recreates. Yet one is not inclined to overvalue it either, for there is something that breaks the book apart and makes the last third of it seem tedious by comparison with what goes before.

The trouble, I think, is that "The Imperial Presidency" is really two books that overlap each other but don't really blend. On the one hand, we have a history of executive-legislative relations, a story that flows compellingly to its climax, swept along by Prof. Schlesinger's cogent thesis that it was the executive branch's ascendency in foreign affairs that led to its recent and precipitate domination of the domestic sector. On the other hand, we have Prof. Schlesinger's set of prescriptions for the present crisis (as an admirer of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, he only believes in a strong executive; but now he cries "mea culpa" and opts for cooperation and "comity" between the president and the Congress).

Yet curiously, the history and the prescription do not dovetail. The historical section reads too much like polemic, tending as it does throughout, toward Prof. Schlesinger's barely concealed outrage with President Nixon. The prescriptive section, which might well have been polemic, reads disappointingly like pure history, confining itself as it does to a rather bland examination of what the Congress has done so far to fight back. And it is only on the last page or two, when he implies that impeachment now remains our only feasible course, that Prof. Schlesinger begins to raise his fist again.

Actually, what I suspect may have happened is that Prof. Schlesinger set out to study the long-run growth of the presidency's diplomatic and war-making powers, then was overtaken by developments under the Nixon administration, then steered his book into choppy polemical waters and finally tried to bail it out with a dispassionate consideration of prescriptions. In any case what he has ended up with is a hybrid—not completely history and not quite a polemic. It is valuable and provocative beyond question and required reading for anyone who still nurses hopes for the system. But for the sake of the book's tidiness and readability, one wishes Prof. Schlesinger had either gone all out for polemic, or waited until the present crisis had receded into the past and treated it all as history.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

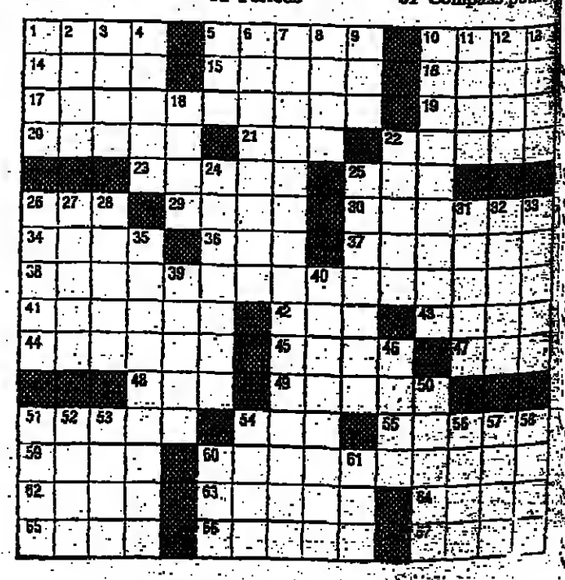
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 —— processing
5 One with a future
10 Imitator
14 Astringent
15 Mrs. Hobby
16 Golfer's warning
17 TV antenna
19 Tizzy
20 Follow
21 Course: Abbr.
22 Flagrant
23 Seed coating
25 Relative: Abbr.
26 Drug list: Abbr.
29 Daze
30 First baseball czar
34 Hairdo, for short
36 Bean of India
37 Sing
38 Word for U. S. in early 1700's
41 Leveled off
42 Tree
43 Sullen
44 Mean
45 Safari
47 Certain carriers: Abbr.
48 Laver
49 Guanaco's milieu
51 Bacon order
54 Canonized woman: Abbr.
55 Odds, e.g.
59 Japanese native
60 Manifestation of fear
62 Central points
63 U. S. playwright
64 Et ——
65 Coup d'——
66 Behind the times
67 "The king can —— wrong"

DOWN

1 Quick movement
2 Wing-shaped
3 Saxhorn's relative
4 Circuit
5 Camping item
6 Feature of "William Tell"
7 Relative of nitty-gritty
8 Exist, in France
9 Headland
10 Insulted
11 Outdoor sport
12 Periods
13 Congressmen: Abbr.
18 —— du Salut
22 Canyon or piano
24 Scattered at intervals
25 Twinkled
26 Increased
27 Put on the soup
28 Put on makeup
31 Benefactor
32 Become liable
33 Prophets
35 Diamonds or clubs
39 Indian word of greeting
40 Sums paid to bind a bargain
46 Slit made by a saw
50 Waldorf or Caesar
51 Eating spot
52 Disorder
53 Peruvian
54 Kind of cracker
56 Distant: Prefix
57 "The doctor ——"
58 Louisville's river
60 Pol. party
61 Compass point



هكذا من الأصل

Beat NFL Chiefs, 14-10

Broncos Win, Take 1st Place In American West Division

DENVER, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Quarterback Charlie Johnson struck with a pair of touchdown passes to Steven Moses in an 81-second drive late in the first half yesterday and the Denver Broncos hung on for a 14-10 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

The victory gave the Broncos sole possession of first place in the AFC West with a 6-3-2 record and a good shot at the first playoff berth in the team's history. Johnson hit Moses with an 8-yard pass with 1:56 left in the half to cap an eight-play, 80-yard drive after Kansas City's Jan Stenerud missed a 28-yard field-goal attempt.

Kansas City took a 3-0 lead with 10 seconds gone in the second quarter as Stenerud booted a 17-yard field goal.

Falcons 28, Jets 20

At New York, Bob Lee threw two touchdown passes through a driving rain and Eddie Ray plunged for two more as Atlanta kept its playoff hopes alive and stretched its winning streak to seven games with a 28-20 victory over the Jets.

Lee threw 38 yards to rookie Tom Geredine, who made a brilliant catch, for a first-period score, and hit Lewis Neal, another rookie, with a 47-yarder just before the half. Ray plunged a yard for a score in the second period and wrapped up the victory with a last-period, two-yard burst that gave Atlanta an eight-point lead.

Joe Namath, starting for the first time since Sept. 23, threw TD passes of two yards to Rich Caster and 38 to Eddie Bell. The TD passes were Namath's first of the season.

The victory was Atlanta's eighth, the most in a season for the Falcons in their eight-year history, and left them a game behind Los Angeles in the NFC West, in prime contention for a wildcard playoff berth. The loss, the Jets' eighth against three victories, insured Weeb Ewbank of a losing season in his final year of coaching.

Raiders 31, Chargers 3

At Oakland, safety George Atkinson picked up a fumble by Robert Holmes of San Diego and ran 59 yards for the Raiders' opening touchdown in a deluge of the Chargers, 31-3.

Ken Stabler threw two touchdown passes, 16 yards to Fred Biletnikoff in the second quarter and one yard to Bob Moore in the third, after the Raiders got the ball inside the Chargers' 20-yard line.

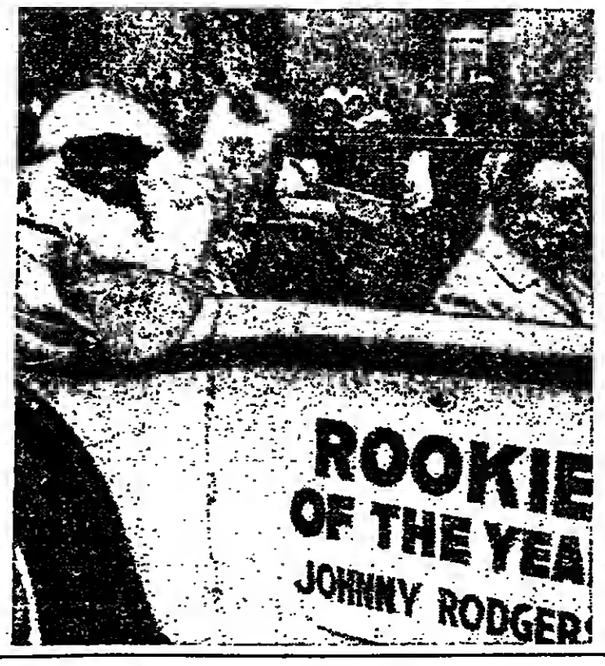
Defensive tackle Otis Sistrunk tackled Holmes in the third quarter and forced another fumble of the San Diego 13 to set up Oakland's final touchdown.

Late in the second period, Chargers' punter Dennis Partee bobbled a center snap, tried to get a kickoff on the run and virtually missed the ball to give Oakland possession at the 16. Stabler threw to Biletnikoff at the goal line on the next play.

Partee kicked a 14-yard field goal in the first period for San Diego's only points. George Blanda had a 34-yard field goal in the second quarter for Oakland.

United Press International.

SUPPORT—Vikings' Oscar Reed is held by a couple of bears after gaining a first down during Sunday's game at Bloomington, Minn. Minnesota won game, 31-13.



Johnny Rodgers, the 1972 Heisman Trophy winner who turned down the National Football League in favor of the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian League, rides in Grey Cup Parade after being named rookie of the year.

UPI.

Ottawa Wins Grey Cup

TORONTO Nov. 26 (WP).—With the regular quarterbacks of both teams out with injuries, the Ottawa Rough Riders outbattled the Edmonton Eskimos, 22-16, yesterday to win the Grey Cup—the Super Bowl of the Canadian Football League.

Tom Wilkinson, the Edmonton starter, went to the bench after a rough tackle in the first quarter and was unable to return until the fourth, when he completed a four-yard scoring pass to Garry Lefebvre. By then, there were only seven seconds left on the clock.

Former Syracuse University star Rick Cassata started for Ottawa because regular Jerry Keeling was still out with injuries suffered in last week's Eastern Conference championship.

Cassata came on strong from the beginning, firing a 38-yard touchdown pass to tight end Rhome Nixon in the first quarter.

The Edmonton replacement, Bruce Lemmerman, was unable to move the Eskimos effectively. They had scored the first time they got the ball, on a 39-yard romp by Roy Bell, a former University of Oklahoma running back.

Jim Evenson scored Ottawa's second touchdown on an 18-yard run in the third quarter. Gerry Organ booted field goals of 46 and 39 yards plus both conversions and Wayne Tosh tackled punter Lefebvre for a safety for the Rough Riders' other points.

After the Cassata-to-Nixon pass tied the score at 7-7, the Eskimos pulled ahead on an 11-yard field goal by Dave Cutler.

But that was all the scoring for Edmonton until the final period, when, with Ottawa leading 22-10, Lefebvre booted a single. Wilkinson later passed to Lefebvre for the final margin.

Connors Outplays Ashe in South Africa Tennis

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 26 (AP).—Jimmy Connors of the United States overpowered fellow countryman Arthur Ashe today, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3, to win the South African Open tennis tournament's men's singles title.

The victory was worth $7,000 for Connors. Ashe, who was seeded fourth, picked up $5,000 for his performance—the first in the tournament by a black man.

With the exception of some erratic second-set play, Connors turned in a dazzling performance in the one hour, 55-minute match. He went after many shots other players would ignore and returned them with interest. The winner pounced almost every time Ashe, whose timing seemed a bit off, made a mistake.

The second-seeded Connors, 21, swept into a 4-1 first-set lead. Ashe, serving first, opened with an ace and took his service. But then Connors took over, breaking Ashe twice and taking the first set, 6-4.

In the second set, a tie-breaker finally gave it to Connors, 7-6.

Connors took a 4-2 lead in the third set after the first five games had gone with service. But Ashe lost his service in the sixth game. The score was 30-all when a return which looked good was called out.

Connors took the next two points for the game. Connors led, 5-2, after dropppping only two points on service in the seventh.

Ashe, leading 40-15 on service in the eighth game, first netted an easy forehand, then failed to reach a forehand cross-court drive to allow Connors to deuce. Connors took advantage and match-point but he, in turn, found the net.

Ashe overhit on deuce to give Connors advantage and match-point again. Then he beat his man with a great passing shot and played a similar stroke to take advantage. Connors, after a short rally, returned out of court and Ashe held for 3-5.

Connors dropped two points after leading 30-0, then aced Ashe and won the match.

Both players were invited to speak as they collected their prizes and, when Ashe began with the words "Well, it took me four years to get here..." the crowd burst into cheering.

When they hushed, he said, "I have mixed emotions about being here." Ashe said it had been a fine tournament and added that he might consider coming back next year.

Casals Beats King

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Rosemary Casals rallied from a first-set deficit yesterday to upset favored Billie Jean King, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, and win the $7,000 top prize in the All-American championship round of the Lady Baltimore Tennis Tournament.

Borg Loses to Injury

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 26 (AP).—Sweden's teen-age tennis ace, Bjorn Borg, injured his hand in the tie-breaker of the men's singles final of the Argentine Tennis Open yesterday and lost the match to Argentine Guillermo Vilas by a judge's decision.

Borg, 17, the favorite in the tournament, had taken the lead, two sets to one, and was tied with Vilas in the tie-breaker game of the fourth set when he collided with a judge's stand and had to abandon the match.

Borg lay on the ground for some ten minutes in pain, his hand bleeding profusely.

Ashe Comments on Nonwhites

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Arthur Ashe, beaten in the South African Open tennis final by fellow American Jimmy Connors, criticized white tennis players and associations in South Africa today for not doing enough to assist nonwhites in the game.

The black tennis player said that he formed that opinion after spending most of yesterday holding a tennis clinic in the large African township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg.

Pressed by newsmen to expand on his impressions of South Africa, Ashe said he intended to make a "detailed and elaborate report" after he left the country.

"I have met people here from all walks of life, on the right and left," he said. "I would say that much that I have read about this place has been accurate enough, so nothing has really shocked or surprised me. Now I must put together all that I have read and seen and heard and tasted and touched here."

Asked about his emotions during his 10-day visit to South Africa, Ashe said, "You would have to walk a mile in my shoes here to be able to know how I feel about it."

Miller, Nicklaus Ask Changes In Format of World Golf Cup

MARBELLA, Spain, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Johnny Miller and Jack Nicklaus, who gave the United States its 12th World Cup victory yesterday, have joined a chorus of voices asking that the prestigious golf tournament be reformed.

Many players and officials agreed that the World Cup, which began in 1953 in Montreal as the Canada Cup with only seven countries, appears to have outgrown its format.

This year, a record 50 nations were invited and all but Czechoslovakia sent their two-man teams. The result was a traffic jam on Marbella's 6,905-yard Nueva Andaluci.. course which the teams, paired in foursomes, took nearly six hours to complete.

Nicklaus partly blamed this change from his usual pace for a showing he said did not satisfy him—even though it marked the sixth time in seven tries that he won the team trophy.

But with a 72-hole score of 281, Nicklaus needed Miller's brilliant 11-under-par 277 to keep Sooth Africa's Gary Player and Hugh Baiocchi a safe six strokes away. U.S. Open champion Miller won the individual trophy three strokes ahead of Player, with Nicklaus tying Taiwan's Lu Liang-huan for third place.

Speed Up Play

"I think the format should be changed to play in twosomes or threesomes to speed up play," Nicklaus said. "Also, every year we play with the same teams [the strongest nations]. I think the teams should be drawn and the smaller countries should have a chance to play with the big ones—to get to talk with them and play with them, that's what the World Cup is all about."

The rhythm-breaking delays were not only caused by the foursome play, but also because champions like Nicklaus, Miller and Player had to follow golfers who often scored in the 60s.

Miller, who won the individual trophy on his first try, said he did not mind the presence of moch weaker golfers as long as some way was found to speed up play.

He compared the World Cup, whose prize money totalled a mere $7,000, with the Olympics, where every country may enter without discrimination. International goodwill among golfers was one of its prime aims, he said.

Lift Isolation

But exactly for that reason, he added, the isolation of the top players should be lifted and they should be paired with team members of any country.

There also had been criticism concerning team selection. There heve been two laws—the national selection system does not always produce the best teams, and top players such as Australia's Peter Thomsen this year, sometimes decline after being invited.

"There are some things in the World Cup that we are reviewing with an eye to the future," a source close to the International Golf Association said. "Both in regard to team selection and to the competitive format... But we must go slowly and carefully not to offend any nation, sportingly or politically."

Foster Ready for Title Bout

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 26 (UPI).—World light-heavyweight boxing champion Bob Foster, under siege from crowds of fight fans, received a clean bill of health from doctors today after a pre-fight medical for his title bout against South African challenger Pierre Fourie Dec. 1.

Foster, who beat Fourie on points in Albuquerque, N.M., in August, listened intently at a news conference as local boxing control chairman Wilf Garforth ran through the rules for the fight.

Foster's agent, Bob Goodman, said, "The champion has never received such attention as he has had here in Johannesburg.

"Quite honestly, he is scared to go out into the streets the way the crowds come running at him," Goodman said. "Apart from trips to the gym, he isn't moving outside the hotel."

Foster, who tried to do some shopping with his wife last week, attracted a crowd of 600 persons as he stepped into a downtown department store.

Whites and blacks alike fought to shake the hand of the first black man to meet a white in a prizefight in South Africa.

Michigan Bitter at Rose Bowl Decision

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Ohio State was voted into the Rose Bowl by the Big Ten athletic directors yesterday. Bo Schembechler, Michigan's football coach, reacted quickly and bitterly, accusing the conference administrators of being guided by "petty jealousies."

Ohio State and Michigan, untied and ranked first and second in the nation last week, struggled to a 10-10 tie at Ann Arbor, Mich., Saturday in a game that was to decide the Big Ten championship and thus the league's entry in the Rose Bowl. Big Ten rules stipulate that, in case of a tie for the title, the athletic directors shall vote to select their Rose Bowl team.

Wayne Duke, the Big Ten commissioner, conducted a telephone vote from his Chicago office, speaking to each athletic director separately. Duke refused to divulge the count in favor of Ohio State, but indicated the majority were persuaded by the fact that Dennis Franklin, Michigan's quarterback, suffered a broken collarbone late in the game.

Ohio State will meet Southern California in the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 1, in a rematch of last year's game when the Trojans beat the Buckeyes, 42-17. Southern California became the Pacific Eight Rose Bowl team when it defeated UCLA, 23-13, Saturday.

Very Bitter

Schembechler lashed out at the athletic directors and said, "I'm very bitter and resentful. Petty jealousies were involved and they just used the injury to Dennis Franklin as a scapegoat.

"I'm very disappointed in the administration of the Big Ten. It hasn't been very tough and it hasn't been very good."

Don Canham, the Michigan athletic director, backed up his coach, saying, "We're shocked. That's a sad situation that they used the injury. If we're deep at any position it's at quarterback. And who is to say Franklin won't be healthy by the time of the Rose Bowl?

"We feel the underdog that ties the favorite team should get the credit. We have Larry Cipa, who has played a lot this year behind Franklin. He's the one, you remember, who led us to the win over Ohio State two years ago."

Although most athletic directors would not disclose their vote, Michigan got at least two votes—Canham and Paul Giel, the Minnesota director of athletics.

Giel said, "I voted for Michigan because Ohio State was the team that most recently went to the Rose Bowl. I called Don Canham before casting my vote and he told me Michigan really wanted to go even though Franklin was hurt, so I cast my vote for Michigao."

Bill Orwing, Indiana's athletic director, said, "I won't tell. But I didn't let the injury influence me at all; I just voted for the team I felt should go under the circumstances, the team I felt was the best representative."

Bump Elliott, Iowa's athletic director, said, "I don't think it's right to divulge anything about the vote."

Schembechler said, "I would really like to know how those schools voted and particularly how our sister school, Michigan State, voted." Burt Smith, Michigan State's athletic director, was unavailable for comment.

Edward Weaver, Ohio State's athletic director, obviously voted for his team. The other directors who did not disclose their vote are Cecil Coleman of Illinois, Elroy Hirsch of Wisconsin, Dick Ordyna of Purdue and Tippy Dye of Northwestern.

Woody Hayes, Ohio State's coach, said immediately after the game Saturday, "We had to win this one to go and we didn't. If they vote Michigan, Michigan deserves to go."

But after the vote was announced, Hayes said, "I'm delighted. I couldn't be happier.

"You have to remember that we played an even ballgame on an uneven field," Hayes said, referring to the fact that the game was played at Michigan Stadium before a record crowd of 105,223 persons.

Hayes said, "What probably influenced the athletic directors more than Franklin's injury was the fact that most of the coaches who faced our team and Michigan had said Ohio State was the tougher opponent of the two."

When John McKay, Southern California's coach, learned of the Big Ten decision, he said, "I don't know whether it's a surprise or not. They must have decided to pick the most representative team and Ohio State was No. 1 in the nation by a wide margin going into Saturday's game."

Briton Is Yacht Titlist

HONG KONG, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Peter White of Britain won the World 505 Yachting Championships here today. Dennis Surtees of the United States was second and Yves Pajot of France third.

Monzon-Napoles Bout Put Off to Next Year

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 26 (AP).—The fight between world middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina and Jose Napoles of Mexico will not be held this year, a spokesman for Monzon's manager said yesterday.

Monzon, who is suffering from the flu, is under doctor's orders to refrain from training for at least 15 days, the spokesman said. The fight may be rescheduled for March, the spokesman said.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
[illegible]	15	0	.833	—
New York	12	10	.545	5
[illegible]	16	12	.405	7
Philadelphia	7	14	.333	9 1/2
Central Division				
[illegible]	16	8	.556	—
[illegible]	10	11	.476	1 1/2
[illegible]	6	16	.273	6
[illegible]	5	15	.250	6
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	10	4	.810	—
[illegible]	16	5	.762	1 1/2
[illegible]	12	9	.571	5 1/2
Omaha	5	17	.261	12 1/2
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	15	7	.682	—
[illegible]	12	6	.667	1
[illegible]	10	11	.476	4 1/2
[illegible]	9	15	.375	7
[illegible]	5	19	.250	9

Sunday's Games

[illegible] 107, Cleveland 101 (Havlicek [illegible]).

[illegible] 91, Carr 26, Wilkens 23).

[illegible] 108, New York 81 (Chenier 28, [illegible] 16, Reed 16, Davis 12, Frazier [illegible]).

[illegible] Angeles 137, Portland 109 (Goodrich 40, West 10; Roberson 23, Johnson 6).

[illegible] 103, Philadelphia 86 ([illegible]-Jabbar 31, Allen 23; Mix 17, Van [illegible] 10, Ellis 16).

[illegible] 104, KC-Omaha 99 (Brisker [illegible]).

[illegible] 17; Archibald 21, Lacey [illegible]).

ABA Standings

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
[illegible]	16	4	.789	—
[illegible]	17	8	.680	1
New York	16	22	.455	8 1/2
[illegible]	7	12	.368	8
[illegible]	8	14	.364	8 1/2
WEST				
[illegible]	11	9	.550	—
San Antonio	11	12	.478	1 1/2
[illegible]	10	11	.476	1 1/2
[illegible]	16	12	.455	2
San Diego	8	13	.381	3 1/2

Sunday's Games

[illegible] 126, New York 124 (McGinnis [illegible]).

[illegible] 24; Irving 43, Pacific 31).

[illegible] 97, Denver 86 (Thompson 29, [illegible] 16; Jabali 22, Long 18).

WHA Standings

EAST	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
[illegible]gland	12	9	1	25	84	75
[illegible]	12	11	1	25	84	82
[illegible]go	11	7	1	23	71	63
[illegible]and	10	8	3	23	70	72
[illegible]to	8	12	3	19	74	80
[illegible] Jersey	7	12	2	16	80	81
WEST						
[illegible]nton	14	5	0	28	78	56
[illegible]on	11	6	1	23	71	52
[illegible]sota	11	8	1	23	80	68
[illegible]peg	9	11	3	20	77	77
[illegible]couver	9	14	0	18	74	93
[illegible] Angeles	7	16	0	14	60	86

Sunday's Games

[illegible]couver 3, Toronto 2 (Adair, B[illegible]bell, Carlton; Martin, Dillon).

[illegible]ery 5, Quebec 1 (Reichmuth, Mo[illegible], Lacroix, Bernier).

[illegible]nnesota 5, Winnipeg 3 (Cardwell 2, [illegible]ey 2, M. Walton; Roussseau, Woy[illegible]h, Bordeleau).

[illegible]nton 2, Edmonton 1 (Sanz, [illegible]sra; McKenzie).

Associated Press.

CROSS-FIRE—Beziers rugby player Astre grabs for the ball on the run, as teammates Martin and Saisset, at right, prepare to move with him during the French match between Beziers and Toulon played at Beziers. Home team triumphed, 14-0.

NHL Standings

EAST	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	15	4	0	33	102	55
Montreal	13	6	2	28	71	56
N.Y. Rangers	10	7	5	25	54	65
Toronto	9	7	0	23	76	54
Buffalo	0	10	1	10	68	71
Detroit	9	11	1	19	71	94
Vancouver	5	11	3	13	40	07
N.Y. Islanders	3	6	7	13	45	63
WEST						
Philadelphia	13	6	1	27	58	33
Atlanta	10	8	4	24	55	52
Chicago	9	5	6	24	51	37
St. Louis	9	7	3	21	52	42
Pittsburgh	7	10	3	17	52	63
Minnesota	4	10	0	14	57	70
Los Angeles	8	13	3	13	55	72
California	5	14	1	11	43	74

Sunday's Games

New York 5, Vancouver 0 (Vickers, Hadfield, Ratelle, Irvine, McGregor).

Detroit 3, California 2 (Bonchu, Bailey, Libett; J. Johnston, Writ).

Boston 3, Los Angeles 1 (Hodge 2, Orr; St. Marseille).

Atlanta 4, Buffalo 3 (Romanchych, Comeau 2, Stewart; Meehan, Ramsey, Dudley).

Montreal 6, Chicago 4 (Shutt, Lefley, Lafleur, Cournoyer, P. Mahovlich 3; Martin, Maki, Pappin, Mikita).

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
x-Miami	16	1	0	.909	276	101
Buffalo	6	5	0	.545	171	197
New England	4	7	0	.304	202	231
N.Y. Jets	3	8	0	.273	183	231
Baltimore	2	8	0	.182	170	305
Central						
Pittsburgh	8	3	0	.727	251	156
Cleveland	7	3	1	.682	160	111
Cincinnati	7	4	0	.636	196	190
Houston	1	10	0	.091	182	376
West						
Denver	0	3	2	.636	265	235
Oakland	6	4	1	.591	217	140
Kansas City	6	4	1	.591	171	129
San Diego	2	6	1	.227	140	261
NATIONAL CONFERENCE East						
Washington	0	3	0	.727	253	127
Dallas	7	4	0	.630	303	183
Philadelphia	4	8	1	.409	322	294
St. Louis	3	7	1	.318	295	205
N.Y. Giants	3	8	1	.227	199	264
Central						
x-Minnesota	10	1	0	.909	234	127
Detroit	4	6	1	.409	204	190
Green Bay	3	5	2	.400	138	183
Chicago	3	8	0	.273	185	247
West						
Los Angeles	9	2	0	.812	293	155
Atlanta	8	3	0	.727	288	165
New Orleans	4	7	0	.364	127	258
San Francisco	3	7	0	.300	160	232

x-Clinched division title.

Thursday's Results

Washington 20, Detroit 6.

Miami 14, Dallas 7.

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 31, Pittsburgh 18.

Cincinnati 42, St. Louis 24.

Philadelphia 20, New York Giants 16.

Buffalo 24, Baltimore 17.

Minnesota 31, Chicago 13.

Los Angeles 24, New Orleans 13.

New England 22, Houston 0.

Denver 14, Kansas City 10.

Atlanta 28, New York Jets 20.

Oakland 31, San Diego 3.

Monday's Game

Green Bay at San Francisco.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

The Arab Hijackers

WASHINGTON—"This is your pilot speaking. I wish to announce that the Arabs have just hijacked the world. The next voice you hear will be that of one of the hijackers."

"This is Faisal. I have a gun pointed at the head of the pilot and all of you will do exactly as I say. First, there is an Israeli passenger on board and I want someone to throw him out the door."

Buchwald

"We can't do that," an American passenger cried. "That's blackmail."

"Alors. Why can't we do it?" a French passenger asked. "If we don't, we'll all go down in flames."

"It's giving in to terrorism," the American replied.

Faisal's voice came over the loudspeaker. "I have just received word that a Dutch passenger was seen talking to the Israeli passenger. I want the Dutchman thrown out of the plane as well."

"I say," a British passenger said, "that's rather a drastic measure. But then again one must think of oneself. I guess we have no choice."

"Of course you have a choice," the American said. "The Dutch are your best friends. Surely you wouldn't throw a friend out the door?"

* * *

"In an ordinary situation I would say of course not. But this isn't an ordinary situation, is it? We'd better do what the Arab chap wants."

The West German passenger chimed in, "Ve haf to do vat he asks or ve'll all be dead. Who is going to miss one Israeli and one Dutchman?"

"But if we dump the Israeli and the Dutchman, Faisal may insist on our dumping someone else," the American said. "Our only chance is to stick together. If he kills all of us, he will have to kill himself."

An inscrutable Japanese passenger bowed. "If it were just myself, I would spare the Israeli and the Dutchman, but I must think of all transistor radios I have on board."

Faisal said, "I'm cutting down the power."

The Israeli and Dutchman refused to budge from their seats.

"Zut. If you cared anything about your fellow men," the French passenger said to them, "you would jump out the door and spare the rest of us."

The British passenger said, "Good God, can't you see what you're doing to us? Be good sports and go over the side."

The West German was hysterical. "Hurry up or the crazy Arab vill cut off the throttle."

* * *

The American said, "Maybe we can speak to Faisal and talk him out of it."

"Are you fou?" the Frenchman exclaimed. "If we put in a good word for the Israeli of the Dutchman, he'll make us jump, too."

"We can't stay up here forever or we'll run out of fuel," the Japanese passenger cried.

Faisal spoke again. "You people don't seem to understand. If you don't do something about the Israeli and the Dutchman in the next few moments, I'm going to turn off all the engines."

The Frenchman, the Britisher, the West German and the Japanese passenger started toward the Israeli who suddenly pulled a hand grenade from under his shirt. "If you touch me, I'll blow up the plane," he said.

"Basta," said an Italian passenger who spoke up for the first time. "I knew I should have taken the train."

German Air Traffic Returns to Normal

BONN, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Air traffic in West Germany returned to normal today as flight controllers obeyed a call by their association to stop a six-month "go-slow" strike.

A promise last week by Chancellor Willy Brandt that the controllers would obtain a fair settlement of their grievances is believed to have prompted the association's decision. The controllers have been demanding higher wages and improved working conditions.

Fear of Halley's comet stemmed in part from its past appearances in periods of catastrophe... One rumor said the world would be enveloped in laughing gas...

The Day the World Was Supposed to End

By Steve Harvey

LOS ANGELES—A few days before Halley's Comet came into view in 1910, the following advertisement appeared in a South African newspaper: "Gentleman having secured cylinders of oxygen and having bricked up a capacious room wishes to meet others who could share the expenses for Wednesday night. Numbers strictly limited."

The gentleman was taking no chances. He had heard the rumors and like millions of other earthlings, he feared that the comet might engulf the planet in poisonous gas or at least a deluge of water.

Today, a few world wars and atom bombs later, the world is once again awaiting the arrival of a comet—Kohoutek, named for the Czech astronomer who discovered it last March. On its closest passes to earth in late December and early January, it may burn 50 times as brightly as Halley's Comet did.

But this time, there is no panic in the streets. On the contrary, Tasco Sales, Inc., which markets telescopes and binoculars, says it is swamped with orders.

The Astronomical Society of the Pacific has scheduled an eight-night vigil on the San Francisco oceanfront beginning Dec. 29. No one plans to wear gas masks, according to Ralph Palsson, an ASP official.

A New Age?

Imprisoned LSD philosopher Timothy Leary, in fact, sees the comet as the forerunner of a new and better age, arriving "at the right time to return light to planet earth."

The mood is nothing like the hysteria that swept pre-Halley America in 1910 and induced one Chicago woman to ask her doctor: "What is the exact time that the *first of the gas will strike Chicago? Or* will New York get it first?"

Fear of Halley's Comet stemmed in part from its past appearances during periods of catastrophe, including the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70 and the spread of the black death throughout Europe in the 14th century.

Whereas the comet had come and gone unbeknown to most people in 1835, it was given an extensive advance billing by newspapers and magazines in 1910. The buildup caused excitement—and, among the less educated, apprehension.

Nor were the uneasy comforted by the inability of scientists to describe the exact nature of comets (something they still cannot do today).

When Sir David Gill admitted at a London lecture in early 1910 that he knew little about comets, a lady complained: "It is his business to find out. He ought to be ashamed of himself..."

Although most scientists scoffed at the possibility of catastrophe, a few did not.

Blast and Deluge

Dr. D. J. McAdam of Washington and Jefferson College declared that the earth might pass through Halley's tail and that the mixture of cometary gases with the air could be deadly. Another scientist warned that "the hydrogen of the comet might mix with the oxygen of the air" until the elements were in the same proportion chemically present in water. "Then," he continued, "unless every fire and light in the world were extinguished, there would be a tremendous explosion, followed instantly by a deluge of water..."

One rumor held that the world would be enveloped in laughing gas, in which case the population would all "dance, deliriously happy, to an anesthetic death."

France, according to a newspaper report, was witnessing "the most extraordinary weather it has known," warm sunshine one moment, hailstorms the next. Was the comet to blame? "There is nothing improbable in this theory," the report said.

In New York City, a 20-foot fan blade fell out of a fifth-story window through the roof of a passing car. "It's the comet," screamed a woman passenger.

Anti-comet pills ($1 per box) hit the market, guaranteeing the user immunity from poisonous gas (although apparently not from a flood).

Not everyone was frightened, of course. In Manhattan, "Comet parties" became the craze among high society. The roofs of all the big New York hotels were crowded with gentlemen in tuxedos and ladies in furs trying to catch a glimpse of the comet.

Express to the Roof

Hotel clerks said they had never had so many wake-up calls for 3 a.m. The Waldorf, the Astoria and others advertised express elevators to the roof, leaving every five minutes. The Plaza introduced the "comet cocktail," which had a "fiery taste," according to samplers.

When the fateful night of May 18 arrived, churches from Los Angeles to Moscow reported unusually large Wednesday-night turnouts.

In Los Angeles, a group of small boys caused a momentary panic when they climbed to the roof of a hotel and released a balloon with a toy light attached.

In Chicago, Samuel Popowski told police the tail of the comet was "beating him to shreds." He was placed under observation. So was a lady who jumped to her feet on a streetcar, shouted, "This is the end of the world, sinners," and tried to make the other passengers lie down.

A 90-year-old Chicago woman committed suicide, preferring, she said, to choose her own manner of death.

In rural areas, some people hid in trees. Some city folks hid in subcellars and dugouts. In Johannesburg, a mine manager's wife slept through the night peacefully—at the bottom of a mine shaft.

And the comet? It brought no poisonous gas, no flood. In fact, it was hardly visible. What had happened? First, its brightness had been exaggerated in all the advance publicity. And when it finally did pass close to the earth, moonlight interfered with the view. The comet came and went, "and few of thousands... were any the wiser," one reporter wrote.

Since it returns every 76 years, Halley's Comet will pay earth another visit in 1986. But those who miss Kohoutek this time around are unlikely to ever see it again. It will not be back for 10,000 years.

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *Serious Misconduct Is Dead at 74*

Serious Misconduct, 74, died over the weekend in Welwyn, England. Friends said that he was christened Malcolm MacTaggart and used that name until he was 40, when he was fired by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The company accused MacTaggart of sneaking an extra week's vacation and dismissed him for "serious misconduct." MacTaggart, bitter and angry, adopted the complaint as his new name and vowed to carry it with him to the grave.

Margaret Ebbs, registrar of births, marriages and deaths at nearby Hatfield, recorded the name on the death certificate without batting an eyelid. "You get so many peculiar names these days," she said.

* * *

John Joe Barry says that he is alive and well in Norristown, Pa., in spite of rumor and obituaries to the contrary. Barry, 49, was the Irish national track champion in the 1940s and represented Ireland in the 1948 Olympic Games. Barry went to the United States to go to Villanova, where he won several U.S. track titles in the 1950s. He stayed on.

Recently, people have been calling to inquire after his health. "It's a scream," he said after a TV reporter called him from Ireland, where his obituary received wide attention. "When the phone rang and it was from Ireland, I thought, 'Oh my God, something's happened to my family.' But it was Tim O'Connor of Irish TV," Barry said. He said neither O'Connor nor his father, Michael Barry of County Tipperary, believed the story but his sister Mary in County Galway did. "She had been crying for three or four days," Barry said.

How did the story of his death begin? "Well, they're still trying to check that. The rumor started about a month ago that I'd died in New York."

* * *

Agatha Christie gathered about 600 friends Sunday to celebrate the coming of age of her play "The Mousetrap," which began its 22d year—its 8,718th performance—Monday. It is still running at the 453-seat Ambassador's Theater in which it opened Nov. 24, 1952, and is still packing them in after 130 actors and actresses have run through its eight parts. Most of them were at Sunday's 21st birthday celebration at which Dame Agatha, 83, was guest of honor.

Agatha Christie

She did not speak except to [illegible] that it had been a "lovely, lo[illegible] party."

* * *

SICK LIST: Actress Elizabeth Taylor, 41, entered the Univer[illegible] of California Medical Center [illegible] Los Angeles Monday for [illegible] which could lead to an abdom[illegible] operation later this week. [illegible] Taylor has been bothered by curring stomach cramps. [illegible] press agent refused to comment on reports that she has a [illegible] but, Reuters reports, her est[illegible]ed husband Richard Burton [illegible] in Italy that her condition [illegible] be "very serious." A week [illegible] series of tests were conducted [illegible] the Scripps Clinic near San [illegible] two weeks ago.

* * *

SORE: Philip Milner, who [illegible] on a bed of nails for a week [illegible] raise money for charity in [illegible]ington, England. Not only [illegible] his back hurt, but his [illegible] which he hoped would [illegible] $18,000, raised only $450. He [illegible] that he did it to raise money [illegible] a community center in the [illegible]lage, but the villagers were [illegible] behind him. "I realized [illegible] few days that the village was too tight. People paid 10 [illegible] (25 cents) to see me, and they could give a voluntary [illegible]tribution. Some of them dropped a penny into the box."

* * *

AT HOME: Prince Charles [illegible] Lady Jane Wellesley after a [illegible] day vacation in Spain where [illegible] heir to the British throne [illegible] guest of Lady Jane's father [illegible] Granada. Lady Jane, 22, [illegible] to tell newsmen at Heathrow [illegible]port Sunday that "there [illegible] romance." Prince Charles didn't stop to talk to reporters but stepped into a waiting limousine.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS Resident Overseas (AARO) open annual general meeting, Monday, December 10, at 4 p.m. American Chamber of Commerce, 21 Avenue George-V. Members and prospective members urged to attend.

WEEKEND TRIP, December 1 & 2. Loire Valley for Chateau visits with Art Historian. Contact: Paris American Academy, 9 Rue des Ursulines. Paris-5e. Please telephone to: 325-03-91 or 325-35-09.

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